The New-York Times.

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LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

DIPLOMATIC RUPTURE WITH PERU.

Departure of the American Minister from Lima.

The Peruvian Version of the Dispute.

NEWS FROM CHILI AND BOLIVIA.

THE NEW-GRANADIAN REVOLUTION REVIVED.

Imprisonment of an American Citizen and Confiscation of the Cargo of an American Vessel.

RESULT OF THE CHIRIQUI EXPEDITION.

The steamship *Ariel*, Wilson, Commander, from Aspinwall on the 16th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. She brings $1,067,600 in Treasure.

The San Francisco advices are to the 1st inst., but they have been anticipated by the Overland Mail.

Later intelligence is received by this arrival from the Isthmus and South America. The news from Peru is important. It announces the suspension of diplomatic relations between the United States and Peru. Mr. Clay, our Minister, was to leave Callao about the 12th inst. in the *Wyoming*.

Bolivia is again the theatre of revolution, and is also threatened with invasion from Peru. The news from Chili is unimportant.

The revolution in New-Granada has revived of late, and there is no immediate prospect of peace. Several engagements had occurred between the rival factions, without any important results.

The United States steam flag-ship *Lancaster*, and the sloop-of-war *Cyane*, were at Panama.

We are under obligations to the enterprising Express Company of the Messrs. Freeman, by means of which papers and packages are always delivered with promptness and dispatch.

IMPORTANT FROM PERU.

Diplomatic Rupture with the United States—Departure of the American Minister from Lima—The Peruvian Version of the Dispute.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Friday, Nov. 16, 1860.

The news is important from Peru. The United States Minister has suspended diplomatic relations with, and receiveed his passports from President Castilla, the latter having refused to comply with the demand of Mr. Clay for the immediate payment of the American claims for the seizure and confiscation of the ships *Georgiana* and *Lizzie Thompson*.

Mr. Clay was to leave Callao for the United States *via* Panama about the 12th inst., on the United States steam-corvette *Wyoming*. President Castilla publishes a circular to the diplomatists in Lima, laying all the blame of this interruption of friendly relations between Peru and the United States upon the latter Power.

AMERICAN CLAIMS AGAINST PERU.

CIRCULAR OF THE PERUVIAN MINISTER OF RELATIONS TO THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Our own correspondent at Panama translates for the Times the circular of Señor José Fabio Melgar, Minister of Relacions Exteriores of Peru, to the Diplomatic Corps, dated Oct. 24, 1860, on the occasion of the suspension of diplomatic intercourse between Hon. J. Randolph Clay, our Minister at the Government of President Castillia. After his opening, he proceeds as follows:

"A Peruvian ship of war, which was cruising on the southern coast to protect our guano deposits from the depredations of the chief of a rebellion who had established himself in the City of Arequipa, made prizes of two American merchantmen, the *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*, having discovered them loading guano in inlets, which not only were not frequented for the business in this article, but being neither large nor even small ports of the nation, were not open to foreign merchant vessels. The *Reglamento de Comercio*, which is a law of the State or nation, and the regulations for the taking of guano, which are also its laws, and other dispositions of the Government, prohibit, under penalty of the confiscation of the vessel, the loading of this article from the deposits from which it was taken by the two American ships. These laws and orders, published at divers time, were republished in consequence of the rebellion of Arequipa, and, besides, the Diplomatic Corps were properly notified of their existence. There was nothing lacking, then, on the part of the Government, that the infracters of these laws should apply the penalties to themselves, and the aforesaid vessels had no right to suppose they would be exempted from their application.

Furthermore, the guano which these vessels were loading had been sold to them at a very low price by a military chief of the rebels of Arequipa. The guano, which was national property, could only be disposed of by the National Government and in accordance with the laws cited above. The Government had also notified foreign public agents of the facts of the case, for the better security of its rights, although the notification was not necessary, and had received no protest to the contrary from them. The *Lizzie Thompson* and the *Georgiana*, then, committed a depredation in taking by voluntary contract the national property from the hands of a party of rebels, who had not the least title to it. For such flagrant infractions and outrages upon the *Reglamento de Comercio* and of the laws for the working of the guano beds, and for such scandalous defrauding of the State of its property, these vessels were seized and confiscated in strict accordance with the laws of the nation.

Mr. Clay made no objection to the form which the matter took in the Courts, but he protested against the seizure and confiscation of the vessels; claiming that the Chief of the rebellion of Arequipa was a Government *de facto*, who could dispose of the national property within his power, and that the Government, in fact and by right, of the nation was in civil war with this Chief. The most luminous demonstrations have been produced by my Government both here and before the Cabinet of Washington, as to the true character of the pretended Government of Arequipa, (a Government which was not recognized directly or indirectly by any nation,) and its lack of capacity to dispose of the national property—the possession of all its rights by the National Government, with which all foreign Governments, as well as that of the United States, continued in diplomatic intercourse—the non-existence of a civil war with the rebels and the legitimacy of the seizures, even in case there had existed an intestine war.

Unfortunately, my Government has not been able to convince that of the United States, in the lengthened discussion between them, of the baseless character of the claims set up by the owners of the *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*; and the Cabinet at Washington has tenaciously persevered in the claim of a large sum as indemnification, even using intimations towards this Government little in conformity with the friendship which we owe to that Republic. My Government has not been willing to acknowledge itself, as has been exacted, responsible for the seizure of these vessels, because it cannot renounce rights so important and so clear as those in question—because it cannot attack its own sovereignty and the independence of the judicial power; because, to accede to the demands of the United States would be to establish a lamentable principle for all Governments, including that of North America, and leave the national property to the mercy of any rebel who chose to arrogate that he was a government *de facto*; because, especially, the revenue from the guano would be attacked by rebels who would assume to be such with the sole object to dispose of this article; and because, in order to be faithful to the nation, we should guard, as we do guard, with particular zeal, the conservation of these revenues, hypothecated to the payment of the public debt, internal as well as external.

From the tenacious exactions of the Government of the United States, and from the just and firm negative of my Government has resulted the conflict which we now deplore. To shun this conflict, no pains has been spared, and Peru has even made a clear sacrifice of its rights. She has proposed to submit the case to the arbitration of a third Power, first designating Great Britain, and afterward offering to conform herself to the decision of any Power that might be selected by the United States. She has consented thus to consider the matter in doubt, and to leave to a foreign arbitration that which she believes fully admits of no doubt. The Government of the United States has declined this manner of settlement, resorted to by all nations in similar cases, when she should ought to adopt it, if she believes that reason and right is on her side.

Lastly, His Excellency, Mr. Clay proposed to my Government that all the claims of American citizens against Peru should be given to a mixed Commission, which should commence its work with the previous declaration on the part of my Government that it admitted itself responsible for the confiscation of the *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*. My Government could not consent, of course, to the declaration indicated. Mr. Clay then modified his proposition, asking that indemnification on all the claims of American citizens, including those for the two vessels, should be regulated by the mixed Commission. My Government declared that it could not admit, even indirectly, the responsibility indicated; and it is this which Mr. Clay has been pleased to qualify as an absolute negative on the part of my Government to the demands of his own, and that which has caused his regretted retirement.

Mr. Clay has not been kind enough to bear in mind that most of his requirements have been conceded that is, to submit them to a mixed Commission, with important sacrifices of faculties on the part of my Government; and that, in the question relative to the *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*, it has not interposed an absolute negative, for, in the arbitration proposed by my Government it could result that this demand would be satisfied if founded in justice.

More, as to the retirement of Mr. Clay, my Government has warmly solicited him not to carry his resolution into effect, and that the Cabinet at Washington be consulted upon the truly satisfactory state of the question which he is charged to ventilate. But Mr. Clay has judged that his instructions will not permit him to take upon himself the responsibility of a few day's hesitation, and has believed that his inflexibility in the matter is of more value than to give his Government an opportunity upon reflection, and in view of all the sacrifices already made by Peru, to resolve upon continuing to cultivate with this nation the friendly relations it has hitherto maintained, and prevent the evils which would result to the commerce of both Peru and the United States, from a disagreement between the two. He has not chosen to abstain before the consideration that he goes to present before the world, and be ore his own Government that he has sustained, with inflexibility, a demand purely pecuniary against Peru, to whom the question is more than one of money—of principles of vital importance.

The civilized Governments of the World, and especially yours, will allow, in this grave and delicate matter, that Peru has justice on her side, the principles and practice of international right, and that she has exhibited a spirit of equity and harmony, and will admit that my Government is clear of the responsibility for the suspension of Diplomatic relations which his Excellency, Mr. Clay, has insisted on.

I have the honor to tender to you the assurances, &c., &c."

A long correspondence follows, which only contains the arguments stated in the foregoing; and as both ourselves and our correspondent have so often stated the whole question to our readers, we may be excused for not publishing it.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from Peru—Revolution in Bolivia—More Executions—Probable War with Peru—Chili.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Thursday, Nov. 15, 1860.

The British steamship from the South Coast arrived here on the 6th inst. She bring dates from Valparaiso to the 17th, and from Callao and Lima to the 29th October. She did not touch at Guayaquil, consequently we have no very late dates from Ecuador—but at last accounts that State was settling down into quietude, and business was reviving. Señor Garcia Moreno continues at the head of civil affairs, and Gen. Flores is the military chief.

On the 27th October an earthquake threw down two houses in Guayaquil, and the church of San Francisco at Piura.

PERU

The Peruvian Congress, by a majority of one vote, have inserted an article in the new Constitution making any one ineligible to a second consecutive term of the Presidency. Castilla rightfully looks upon this action as a blow aimed at him, and will probably see that the article is expunged.

Messrs Zaracondegui & Co., who I wrote you had received the new United States and British contract for guano, have advanced the Government one million of dollars, and are to pay in soon two millions more.

It is thought that the frigate *Callao* may yet be raised, and there is talk of rebuilding the sectional dock.

BOLIVIA.

This country, which under the rule of Dr. Linares, has enjoyed a short season of peace, is likely soon to become the theatre of war and anarchy. President Castilla is a bitter enemy of Linares, and it is known has for a long time been indirectly assisting Ex-President Belzu in his attempts to revolutionize the country. Castilla has also threatened Bolivia with war on various pretexts, and has only hesitated to send an army against her because he has been so strongly opposed in the scheme by his own ministers and by Congress. In my last I wrote you that Linares had had several of his own officers shot for having attempted a revolt in the army in favor of Belzu. Subsequently Belzu entered the Bolivian territory at the head of a small force, and after a skirmish with the Government troops, retreated on to Peruvian territory, taking with him four colonels as prisoners, whom he shot. A Bolivian force crossed the frontier of Peru in pursuit of Belzu, and coming to the village of Zepita, where these officers were murdered, in revenge, it is said, shot all the authorities of the place, and burned down the town. The friends of Linares in Lima doubt the latter part of this story, as they say it is not in harmony with the merciful and moderate character of the Bolivian chief. It would seem that a war between the two countries cannot be much longer postponed.

CHILI.

During the late troubles in Chili, President Montt was clothed with extraordinary powers, to last during the continuance of the revolution. A bill has been introduced into Congress extending this dictatorship till July, 1861, or until the approaching elections for President and Congress are over—which bill is favorably received by a large majority of the representatives. The minority and a portion of the people are much incensed at this attempt of the Government to control the elections. The law making revolutionists and disturbers of the public peace responsible, pecuniarily, for losses sustained resulting from their action, is also violently opposed.

The business in silver mining in the district of Copiago is improving.

Silver coin is again becoming scarce in Chili. Larger sums of gold than usual have been exported to Europe, and large remittances have been made to Copiago and Coquimbo, making money scarce. Business, the preceding fortnight, had been rather dull. Best Southern brands of flour sold for $3 50 per quintal, six months, and common brands at $3. The American ship *Monsoon* sold her best lumber at $60 per 1,000 feet, and inferior for $45, on board. Saltpetre, payable on return of bills of lading at $1 94 per quintal. No copper bars in market. Exchange on London, 60 days, 43½ per dollar—on Paris 4f. 50 centimes. Freights to England, £2 15s.—to Hamburg, £3—to France, 100 to 120 francs. F. W. R.

NEW-GRANADA.

Progress of the Revolution—News from Bogota and Carthagena—Reported Defeat of Government Troops—An American Citizen Imprisoned and an American Cargo Confiscated—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Thursday, Nov. 15, 1860.

The prospect of a speedy termination of the miserable revolution that is so rapidly exhausting what little of wealth and resources former wars have left to New-Granada, seem much decreased since my last. It is now asserted by the Ultra-Conservatives, or rather Centralists, that Gen. Arboleda has already secured 51,000 votes for the Presidency, although he was substituted by a portion of the Conservatives at Bogota, for Gen. Herran, only four days before the election. This shows a determination on the part of the friends of President Ospina to count Arboleda in, whether he is elected or not. In the canvas four years ago, Ospina had about 75,000 votes, Murillo about 40,000, and Mosquera 36,000, and then the whole Confederation voted. Now, on account of the revolution, several States could not have voted at all, or, if they did, voted almost unanimously for either Herran or Mosquera, so that even these 51,000 votes will be sufficient to count Gen. Arboleda in. In the meantime, many of the leading Conservatives of Bogota—such men as Señores Lino de Pombo, Madrid, Santamaria and Quijano, of Bogota—have issued an energetic protest against the dropping of Herran, and it is probable will not be much inclined to see him thrown overboard, when the matter gets it to Congress.

I expressed the opinion in a former letter that if the Government party should act fairly toward Gen. Herran and declare him President, or show a disposition to allow him to take possession of the Presidential chair in April, if elected to it, the revolution would at once cease to find supporters among any influential parties. And I think now that this course is the only thing that can stay this fratricidal war. Gen. Arboleda is brave and energetic, said to be possessed of good administrative qualities, and perhaps is better calculated to govern such an unquiet country as this, than almost any other of the prominent men in it; but, he would not, like Herran, have the firm support of the principal military chiefs, and unlike him, would have to contend against the bitter enmity of the whole Liberal party. So you see what small prospect we have of peace.

We have no news from Bogota later than the 19th of September, which you have already published, the mails and Government dispatches having been seized by the revolutionists as they came down the Magdalena river. It appears that the Intendente of Panama sent a Frenchman to Bogota with dispatches, with directions to take, on his way, dispatches from Gen. Arboleda at Santa Martha, to the capital. The Frenchman got through to Bogota all right and adopted an ingenious *ruse* to get back with his papers. Placing his documents in a wine-box, he filled it with earth, in which he planted a curious rose to bring to Panama. But some one at Mompos was well versed in the pretty Roman *subrosa* conceit, and so overturning the box, found much "under the rose" to interest them. A Carthagena paper promises to publish some of the letters, which, it says, will make the bad faith of President Ospina towards Gen. Herran perfectly apparent. In the meantime it professes to give some of the main points of them—but you must be warned against placing too much reliance upon the Carthagena papers, as they *will* lie most consumedly. Ospina writes to Arboleda a letter against the nomination of Herran for the Presidency, and favors Arboleda, and a member of Ospina's Cabinet indicates to him the Cabinet he ought to appoint. According to other letters of Ospina, dated Oct. 1, the federal troops cannot make any headway against the guerrillas of Boyaca and Santander—Gen. Briceño, who was sent toward the coast with 800 men to assist in putting down the revolutionists in Magdalena and Bolivar, has been recalled to Bogota to defend the capital, which has only 1,500 men under arms—the second division, composed of 800 men, are idle or useless in La Plata,—the third division, composed of the militia of Antiognia, are demoralized, almost dissolved, and cannot be counted on—and Gen. Posada, he says, whose irresolution has been so unfortunate, cannot fulfill the promise to take command of the flotilla (bungoes) upon the coast—the prisoners of Santander in Bogota, and the conservatives, conspire against him, Ospina. Gen. Herran has resigned the place of Commander-in-chief, and has dissolved his alliance with the Government, in revenge for his being dropped as President, &c., &c.

The Carthagena papers further allege that Mosquera has crossed the Quindio into Cundinamarca, in which Bogota is situated, with 8,000 (3,000?) men; that Herran has gone to assume the Governorship of Antiognia, to which he was elected a year since; that Gens. Posada, Enao and Paris, the only capable military chiefs the Government has in the interior, have declined to fight longer for the Government.

If it be true that Mosquera has crossed the Quindio, he is less than seventy miles from Bogota. It is undoubtedly true that Gen. Herran has resigned his command, gone to Antiognia, the second only in population and the richest State of the Confederacy, and declared that he will not allow the Federative system to be overthrown, so far as he can prevent it. And this is equivalent, many say, to an open declaration of war against the Government Party.

It is but fair to say that the Government bulletins put a totally different face on the aspect of affairs. They say that Mosquera is yet in Cauca with only 1,500 men; that he cannot even hold his own State; that the stories of the neutrality of Antiognia are unreliable; that Santander is subdued; that Bogota is loyal; and that troops are now marching against Mosquera who will force him to surrender at discretion.

Our dates from Carthagena and Santa Marta are to the 4th inst. At the former place there had been great excitement growing out of the interference in local affairs by the Commander of Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Cadmus*. This ship has been constantly interfering against the revolutionists, landing men on the coast under pretense of protecting British property when a place was to be attacked, &c. The Captain having intimated that, under certain contingencies, he would fire upon Carthagena, he was stopped at one of the gates of the city, refused an entrance, and told very emphatically that, if he fired upon the city, Gov. Nieto would cut the throat of every Englishman in town. Nieto subsequently denied that he had given the guard orders to refuse the Captain permission to visit the city. Mr. Foster, formerly United States Consul to Carthagena, had been arrested and thrown into prison by the State authorities, for undertaking to go to Santa Marta without a passport. $5,000 in money was taken from him, which had been placed into his hands with which to satisfy Custom-house duties, both the State and Federal authorities claiming the money.

Gen. Arboleda was still occupying Santa Marta, with 700 men, while the revolutionists were in the vicinity, in the Cienega, with 1,000 men. Two fights had taken place, the first both parties claiming the victory, and that they killed from fifteen to thirty of the opposing force, while the "victors" severally declare their own loss to have been about six hundred killed and a few wounded. The second affair was probably more serious. It appears that Arboleda had planned a decisive battle, arranging that Col. Madero should get in the rear of the revolutionary party, through a piece of forest, with 200 men—that Vangoes should face the Cienega on the sea side, and open a fire upon it, while he, at the head of 400 men, should attack in front. A certain signal was agreed on between the three parties for the attack. Madero got in position, and mistaking some guns in the revolutionary camp for the signal, made a rush, got inside the intrenchments, and spiked a gun or two before the enemy recovered from their surprise, when he was driven out with considerable loss, himself dangerously wounded. The 400 men of Arboleda did not attack till next day, and then without the knowledge that Madero had been defeated. After a pretty hard fight, for these latitudes, Arboleda's force was defeated, and took refuge behind their fortifications in the city. This is all that can be got out of the captain of the British steamer *Plantagenet*, who says he agreed with the Government folks not to tell what had transpired. A report, however, obtains that the revolutionists chased Arboleda's force close up to Santa Marta, and would have taken the town from him had not the captain of the inevitable *Cadmus* warned them not to fire upon it, as they might destroy British property.

One of the Carthagena publications says that the cargo of the American brigantine *Winthrop* has been "en bargoed" by the Government authorities at Santa Marta, and two-thirds of the cargo appropriated to the wants of the army, while the other third was sold to the people.

Is it not a little singular, while Americans are being imprisoned, and American property confiscated, while the British are landing men everywhere, and interfering actively in the local disputes of New-Granada, that the only vessel the United States has or had on this coast—and such a noble and powerful ship as the *Brooklyn*, too,—should be engaged in a private enterprise—that of the Chiriqui Road Company?

Señor Hurtado, Intendente of Panama, has had the little American steamer *Laura-Frances* thoroughly repaired at Aspinwall, and is about to send her to Santa Marta to assist Arboleda. I think it is doubtful, however, if she can work her way to Santa Marta against the strong head-winds at this season, as she would burn all the coal she could carry before she got there.

In local matters we have not much of note. The Government here continues to exile persons engaged, or suspected to have taken part, in the attack upon this city, to Guayaquil. They are sent under authority of a law of the Legislature, and without formal trial.

The United States steam flag ship *Lancaster* and the sloop-of-war *Cyane* are at anchor in this port. The sloop-of-war *St. Marys* sailed on the 13th for a cruise in the Bay, hoping, by a change of air, to benefit her men, about fifty of whom are suffering from slight fever contracted from exposure while on shore here in the late disturbances. The steam-corvette *Narragansett* left Panama on the 12th for Callao to take charge of American interests there during the suspension of diplomatic intercourse between Peru and the United States. Lieut. J. Mitchell, of the *St. Marys*, goes home, under leave, in the *Ariel*. The United States steam corvette *Wyoming* will be here about the 20th, with Mr. Clay, United States Minister to Peru, and family, on their way to the United States. The steamer *Saranac* and the sloop-of-war *Levant* are expected here shortly. The steam-sloop *Brooklyn* left Aspinwall for Bocas del Toro on the 12th to take on board Lieut. Morton and party, of the Chiriqui Expedition. She will reach New-York about the 25th. Lieut. J. H. Moore, United States Navy, died on board the United States ship *Wyoming*, at Callao, on the 21st October. His remains were interred in the Protestant Cemetery, at Bella Vista, near Callao, with military honors. Lieut. Moore was a fine officer and a most estimable gentleman.

Some of the folks who went upon the Chiriqui "survey," make a good deal of fun about it, particularly about the "unknown gap." One old joker says, that on climbing a high hill they saw this pass and so proceeded to enter it. When nigh about a mile into it, they came to almost perpendicular mountains of 5,000 feet in height. He says he thinks that route is feasible for a railroad—for it is perfectly smooth traveling as far as the hole goes, and then the trains can be hoisted up on the mountains by a dumb-waiter. He got this idea while witnessing the operation of the spiral railroad for taking people "up stairs," at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

The regular British mail steamer between Southampton and Aspinwall *via* St. Thomas, with passengers and freight for South America, due on the 6th inst., has not yet arrived. An extra steamer sent down from St. Thomas reports that she had not reached the latter port when she left, so the accident must have been between Southampton and St. Thomas. F. W. R.

The Chiriqui Expedition.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Panama, Thursday, Nov. 15, 1860.

A Gentleman connected with the Chiriqui Exploring Expedition, whose statement may be implicitly relied upon, writes me as follows:

"You may set it down as certain that the attempt to find a practical route for a railroad across the Isthmus between Chiriqui and the Gulf of Dolce, has proved an entire failure. Lieut. Morton left his party at a point which he took to be the summit, and then started off to find some other route, traversing a large tract of country cut up by many streams, but which from the length of the route would not be feasible for a road. In the meantime it was ascertained that Morton's summit was not less than 2,200 feet below the real one—and when he returned, unwilling to give it up as a complete failure, he was at or near that point at the last news from him, hoping to still find a lower pass, but without the remotest probability of success."

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

Arrival of the Overland Express—California Considered Certain for the Republicans—Lincoln Ahead in Oregon, &c.

Fort Kearney, Sunday, Nov. 25.

The Pony Express from San Francisco 14th inst., passed here about 4 o'clock this afternoon. Considering the snow and bad weather in the mountains, this is making good time.

By this arrival we have Pacific news as follows:

The Presidential election returns still lack five or six thousand votes of being complete. The total vote returned thus far is 111,818. Lincoln, 36,586; Douglas, 35,990; Breckinridge, 31,216; Bell, 8,026; Lincoln over Douglas, 596. This is the most favorable account for Douglas published, other authorities placing him nearly 1,000 behind Lincoln. The balance of the returns will probably decrease Lincoln's majority, but the State is generally conceded to him. The official count will be required to settle all doubts, however.

A dispatch from Yreka, near Oregon, on the 13th say the latest advices from Oregon give 250 majority for Lincoln over Breckinridge. Douglas was 6,000 behind Breckinridge, with three small counties to hear from, which cannot much vary the result.

Returns from a few of the principal counties show the donations on election day to the Washington Monument fund to be $4,240, which will be largely increased.

It is believed that a majority of people of California voted against calling a constitutional Convention.

At 8 o'clock to-day the express arrived at Fort Churchill, Utah, whence news of the result of the Presidential election was sent to San Francisco and published in the extra *Bulletin* and *Alta* before 9 o'clock, the news having been expressed from St. Joseph to the telegraph stations in the unprecedented time of six days. It produced a great sensation. The Republican State Central Committee issued an address urging a general illumination of San Francisco to-morrow night.

A school census of San Francisco gives 154,000 children under 18 years.

Espinosa, one of the ring-leaders of the fillibusters, who went into Lower California from Los Angeles County recently, has been killed in a fight. The band is committing murders and robberies by wholesale in the Peninsula. The citizens of San Diego have sent relief to the Governor of Lower California.

A letter from Walla-Walla, Washington Territory, to the Portland (Oregon) *News*, and dated Nov. 3, says that an express had just arrived in the valley from the command of Capt. Dent, who was ordered out upon the emigrant roads in the vicinity of Fort Boyd to investigate the report of the massacre of the emigrants. Capt. Dent found some ten or twelve emigrants still alive, and subsisting upon the dead bodies of their associates. The details are most horrible. The messenger reports that some twelve dead bodies had been found, and that ten more, still alive, secreted in parties of three or four for the distance of twelve miles, in the vicinity of the attack. Some had died from actual starvation. Mr. Myers, his brothers' wife, Mrs. Myers, with five children, and Miss Trumbull, were among the living. This party was subsisting upon the bodies of Myers, the father and husband. Capt. Dent will return in a few days, when a full report will be forwarded to the Portland Press. The most horrible slaughter of so many innocent emigrants call for a searching investigation by the authorities, and if no one should be censured for non-fulfillment of duty, then the Government had better take some efficient steps for the protection of this highway, over which hundreds are passing every year.

The news of Nov. 15 says that the present commander of the Department of Oregon has determined on measures which must effectually secure the emigration routes into the valley of the Columbia from annoyance during the coming season.

The bark Yankee brings Sandwich Islands news to the 27th ult.

The whaling fleet was arriving at Honolulu, and the other ports of the islands Judle, says the *Polynesian* of the 27th of October, 66 vessels had arrived, bringing 990 barrels sperm, 33,137 barrels whale, and 422,800 pounds of bone, with the following average:

Thirty-eight vessels from the Arctic, Hodaka and Bristol Bay, with 458 barrels sperm, 17,655 barrels whale, and 260,800 pounds of bone; average to each vessel, 476½ barrels.

Twenty-nine vessels from the Okotsk Sea, with 540 barrels sperm, 155½ barrels whale, and 164,000 pounds bone; average to each vessel, 573⅓ barrels. The general average of all the vessels arrived up to the 20th of October is 157½.

The bark *George and Mary*, of New-London, Comm. was lost in the Yo, during a heavy squall, near Jonas Island, on the 9th of June.

By recent accounts from the Esmeralda mines, it appears that valuable mineral discoveries continue to be made, a large number of rich veins having already been located. The weather continues mild and pleasant. There are now nearly 200 miners in the district, most of whom, should the weather continue favorable, will winter there. Silver is the preponderating metal. The lead is being extensively opened, and it is the intention of the owner to ship the ore to San Francisco, as soon as transportation can be obtained. The discoveries continue improving as they advance into it. A single blast put in a week since, threw out several hundred pounds of ore, that pays at the rate of $3,000 to the ton.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

Arrived, 11th, Belgium ship *Charles*, from Newcastle, England; whale-ship *Jennette*, Ochotsk Sea; 12th, ship *Ladoga*, Boston; whale-ship *John Howland*, Arctic, Ocean; bark *Yankee*, Honolulu; 14th, steamer *Golden Age*, Panama.

Sailed, 10th, ship *Belvidere*, Cork; whale-ship *Congress*, cruise; whale-ship *Jeannett*, cruise.

COMMERCIAL.

Trade with the country is less active than during the preceding week. Considerable rain has fallen, but not sufficient to interfere seriously with the transportation of goods throughout the interior. The country has been supplied, however, as liberally within the past sixty days as to diminish the present demand, and as soon as freights advance, we may look for its almost entire cessation. This is the general expectation entertained by city dealers, and hence their continued efforts to reduce stocks, and to avoid calling upon first hands for anything not immediately needed. Transactions continued limited without particular change of prices. Sales of Candles for the past six days reach 2,900 boxes, at 24c. @24½c. for good brands. Rio Coffee moves steadily at 14½c.@15c. Coal firm; sales 120 tons hard ex *Ladoga*, $20; 890 tons West partly ex at about $19 50. Sardines are taken on speculation; last sales halves, $3 50 per dozen. Provisions dull and without material change. Isthmus Butter moves slowly at 32½c.; 134 firkins arrived this morning per *Golden Age*. Sugars quiet; raw unchanged; crushed slow of sale, at 15c. Foreign Brandies slow, though held firm. American Whisky, 35c.; Brandy, 55c; being temporarily improved by a short supply immediately available. Eastern Pure Spirits lower; sales at 38c. Recent English advices have improved the demand for Wheat; medium qualities can be quoted 10c.@15c. higher; ex-shipping varieties command $1 55. Barley in moderate request.

Additional by the Pony Express.

St. Joseph, Mo., Friday, Nov. 23, 1860.

The following is additional news by the Pony Express, which arrived here this evening:

San Francisco, Saturday, Nov. 10, 1860.

The entire people's reform ticket for municipal officers for this city, is elected by majorities ranging from 600 to 4,000. This is the fifth time the reform government, which was inaugurated by the Vigilance Committee of 1856, has been indorsed, and the majorities just given are larger than ever before.

David and Moses Abrams and J. Ebling, merchants, of this city, failed on the 8th inst., for one hundred thousand dollars. Their creditors, who mostly reside here, are partially protected.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates of Oct. 26, arrived here on the 8th inst.

The following is the list of cabin passengers by the steamer *Sonora*, which sailed for Panama on the 10th inst.: Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Hon. Reverdy Johnson and wife, Miss Travis, Major Wise, U. S. A., and family; Hon. Wm. M. Gwin, Hon. E. D. Baker, Capt Jordan, U. S. A., and family; Lieut. J. Howard, U. S. A.; W. B. Farwell, Capt. Floyd Jones, U. S. A; J. Jarington, D. W. Connelly, H. Woodruff, Lieut. J. B. Alexander, U. S. A.; Mr. Starborough, Capt. Fletcher, U. S. A., wife and servant; Jerome Laubrie, Ignatius Myers, G. M. Prindle, Stephen H. Scott, John Tyce, Charles W. Merritt, William Dawson, George Flurnan, Isaac Johnson, W. Friend, C. A. Coffman, J. Caldwell, Dr. Robe, H. P. Gould, M. Stone, Frank Stevens, R. Chancey, Mrs. Hill, Col. Lancer, United States Army, and wagon road expedition; Walter Briscoe, do., Wm. Rinchel, do.; Joseph Burch, do.; W. West, do.; Mr. Snyder, do.; E. Robinson, J. H. Hunt, son and wife; Mr. Harding, John Roberts, Mrs. Helen Telden and infant, J. H. Duncan, wife and family; Henrietta Tillman and two infant; L. C. Barune, Jno. Harbin, J. Harbin, B. Harbin, James Harrigan, John Michell, J. O. Van Bergen and wife, S. G. Randall, George Rounds, Charles Rounds, L. Holmes, M. Devere, Caroll A. Estes, A. Barber, A. N. Grensebach, wife and family; Dr. Page, Dr. Peter Newkirk, Capt. Dunont, Mrs. Mary Ann Grant, Mrs. Duryee and two children, C. Barber, and 215 others in the steerage.

The Outward Bound Pony Express.

St. Joseph, Saturday, Nov. 24.

The extra Pony Express which left Fort Kearney on Wednesday, Nov. 7, with the election news, arrived in Salt Lake City in three days and four hours—distance, 950 miles. The last 45 miles were made in three hours and ten minutes, and this 45 miles of the route is the most mountainous of the whole road. The regular Pony Express, leaving St. Joseph on the 8th inst., arrived at Salt Lake, distance 1,200 miles, in four days and twenty-three hours. It had been snowing for thirty-six hours when the Pony left Salt Lake City.

THE WEATHER.

A Severe Gale and a Cold Snap.

The accounts received from vessels arriving at this port, as well as dispatches from the East, represent the easterly gale of Friday night as very severe along our whole coast, and it is very probable that we shall yet hear of serious disasters to vessels which were exposed to its fury. Towards midnight of Friday the gale began to moderate, and at daylight on Saturday morning the wind had changed to the Northwest, from which direction it continued to blow throughout the day with even more fury than it had prevailed from the opposite quarter. With the change of wind, there was also a sudden and corresponding change of temperature of more than twenty degrees, giving the first earnest instalment of Winter which we have yet experienced. The shores of the Bay and inlets were yesterday fringed with ice, and navigation on the canals must have already been closed. With the exception of some vessels which had anchored under the lee of Sandy Hook during the easterly gale, and which were suddenly caught on a lee shore when the wind changed, and thus suffered somewhat, we hear of no particular damage done to the shipping in our harbor.

The schooner *Marietta Burr*, from Alexandria, arrived Saturday, and reports that while anchored off Sandy Hook during the gale, she lost both anchors and chains, and jib, and received other damage. The schooner *Joseph Fish*, from St. George, Me., bound to Washington City, D. C., reported on the 23d inst., that when off Sandy Hook, George Brown and Freeman Harris, both seamen, while stowing the flying-jib, were washed overboard and drowned. On the 24th, while anchored near the point of Sandy Hook, during the gale, she was compelled to slip the anchor to prevent her going ashore. She was taken in tow by the steam-tug *Achilles*, and in coming up the bay struck on the Stoneheap, near the Hook, and became leaky. The Captain ran the vessel ashore on Staten Island, near the Quarantine landing, to prevent her from sinking.

The storm upon the lakes has been the most severe yet experienced. Some vessels went ashore and were wrecked near Cleveland, and others which were overtaken by the storm were compelled to heave overboard portions of their cargo. At Buffalo the gale began from the west at 1 o'clock Saturday morning, accompanied with rain, which changed to snow. It raged fearfully for several hours, and is reported to have been very disastrous to shipping on Lake Erie. Much damage was done to vessels at the wharves. Telegraphic dispatches from Oswego represent the gale as very violent and accompanied with a blinding snow-storm, on Lake Ontario—the thermometer indicating 24°.

THE STORM AT THE WEST.

SNOW-STORM AND HEAVY WIND—DAMAGE AT BUFFALO.

Oswego, Saturday, Nov. 24.

A mild rain last evening changed to a cold snow-storm before this morning. The thermometer indicates now 24 degrees. The cold is increasing, and the wind blowing a terrible gale from the west. Considerable snow has fallen at Ogdensburgh and Watertown, but not much here.

Buffalo, Saturday, Nov. 24.

The wind commenced blowing heavily from the west about 1 o'clock this morning accompanied with rain, which before daylight changed to snow. The gale has continued to increase in violence and is now raging fearfully. Its effect on the lakes must prove very disastrous, as there are not far from one hundred vessels between here and Chicago, several of which have passed Detroit and are probably on Lake Erie. The blinding snow-storm renders it impossible for vessels to make this port. The damage to the shipping in the port will be quite heavy, many vessels having been torn from their moorings and dashed against each other. The storm is confined almost entirely to Lake Erie.

THE EFFECT ON THE LAKES.

DISASTER TO THE STEAMER CITY OF CLEVELAND.

The steamer *City of Cleveland*, from Lake Superior, arrived to-night, leaking, with the loss of one wheel, and she had to throw out to-day fifty tons of copper ore from the Pewabic Mine, thirty barrels copper ingots from the Wyandotte, and fifty-eight tons pig iron; total value, $30,000. The copper ore is insured. Some flour in her hold is damaged.

A small vessel, name unknown, went to pieces on the coast a few miles west of here. Crew saved.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

Albany, N. Y., Sunday, Nov. 25.

The weather is clear and cold. There is no ice in the river as yet, nor in the canal, as far as heard from.

Richmond, Va., Sunday, Nov. 25.

It has been bitter cold here to-day. Ice froze nearly two inches thick.

The Children of the New-York Juvenile Asylum.—Between 30 and 40 children, selected from more than 400 at the New-York Juvenile Asylum, in One Hundred and Seventy-fifth-street, will leave the City to-day for homes in the West, under the care of Mr. Allen, the indenturing agent of the institution. Yesterday they attended Dr. Spring's Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-seventh street, and were the subjects of much interest and solicitude.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ARAGO OFF CAPE RACE.

Failure of the Allies to Negotiate a Treaty with China.

The French and English Forces Marching on Peking.

Operations of Victor Emanuel Against Gaeta.

Advance in the Bank of England's Rate of Discount.

St. Johns, N. F., Saturday, Nov. 24.

The steamship *Arago*, which left Havre on the 13th, and Cowes at 11 P. M. on the 14th inst., passed Cape Race at 9 P. M. yesterday, where she was intercepted by the News Yacht of the New-York Associated Press. The *Arago* has 965 passengers and 300 tons of freight for New-York, and reports having experienced westerly winds most of the passage. She will be due at New-York on Monday night.

CHINA.

It is reported that the settlement of negotiations had been delayed on a question of money and unity of understanding.

The Allied Army was marching on Peking, where Sang-Kee-Linsin had a large force to defend the city. Lord Elgin was to follow the troops, Sept. 9.

The army reached Yang Tsin-Yeh on the 10th. The Coolies were deserting, and carriage was difficult.

Two thousand troops were left at Tien-tsin to protect it from the rebels, who were inactive.

At Canton trade was obstructed by the rebels.

It was rumored in London that the British Government had received official dispatches from China that peace had been concluded at Peking by the English and French Ambassadors and the Emperor of China, but it was generally believed that Government would not withhold such intelligence.

ENGLAND.

The Bank of England had raised its rate of discount in consequence of the withdrawal of £300,000 for the Bank of France, which was to be followed by £300,000 more. Consols closed at 93⅛@93¼ for money, and 93¼@93⅜ for account.

Steamship *Arabia*, from Boston *via* Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 11th.

Steamship *New-York*, from New-York, put into Plymouth on the 12th, short of coals.

Steamship *City of Manchester* arrived at Queenstown on the 13th.

The Squadron with the Prince of Wales on board, had not reached England.

The Bank rate of discount had been advanced to 5 per cent. on Tuesday evening, and the Bank of France had raised its discount rate to 4½ per cent.

ITALY.

Victor Emanuel was to leave for Sicily on the 11th.

There is no fresh intelligence respecting the negotiations for the capitulation of Gaeta. It is asserted that the garrison is composed of only a few battalions.

The Austrian Government denies that a circular note of the Warsaw interview had been addressed to Rome, Naples and the Ex-Dukes of Italy.

The Neapolitans had entered the Papal States, through their General's treachery.

It is said that Gen. Guyon considers his position untenable.

Garibaldi has issued a farewell proclamation to his late army, concluding by telling his companions-in-arms that an army of a million men will be wanted to follow him again to fresh conflict, which is likely to break out in Italy by March next.

The seige works before Gaeta actively continued, and if the garrison will not capitulate, a general bombardment will commence. Francis II. had rejected the proposal to evacuate the town, on the basis that he commands the troops, 13,000 in number, at Gaeta, and relies on the strength of the fortress.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for two days (Monday and Tuesday) were 12,000 bales, including 1,600 to speculators and exporters. The market was nominally unchanged from Friday, but closed dull, with quotations barely maintained.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, there being but little inquiry for goods and yarns, and prices are weak.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market had a downward tendency, and all descriptions had slightly declined. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report: Flour dull, and declined 6d. ℔ bbl. Wheat quiet; the lower qualities were easier, but quotations were unaltered; Red Western, 11s. 6d.@12s. 2d.; Red Southern, 12s. 5d.@12s. 10d.; White Western, 12s. 6d.@13s.; White Southern, 13s. 3d.@14s. Corn dull, at a decline of 1s. ℔ quarter; Mixed and Yellow, 37s. 6d.@38s. 3d.; White, 43s.@45s.

Wakefield, Nash & Co. report a decline of 1d.@2d. ℔ cental on inferior Wheat. Flour steady.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is quiet. Beef heavy. Pork and Bacon steady. Lard firm at 63s.@64s. Tallow firm at 58s.@59s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Sugar steady. Coffee steady. Rice firm. Ashes quiet at 29s. for both Pots and Pearls. Resin dull. Spirits of Turpentine dull.

LONDON MARKETS.

Sugar, Coffee and Tallow steady. Rice has advanced. Saltpetre heavy.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed at 93⅛ for money, and 93¼@93⅜ for account.

In the American Stock Market Illinois Central shares, New-York Central shares, and Erie stock had experienced an upward rally.

Evacuation Day.

PARADE OF THE MILITARY.

The First Brigade, under command of Gen. C. B. Spicer, consisting of the First Regiment, (cavalry,) Second Regiment, Col. Tompkins; Third Regiment, (hussars,) Col. S. B. Postley; and the Seventy-first Regiment, Col. A. S. Vosburgh—and the Fourth Brigade, Brig.-Gen. John Ewen, consisting of the Eleventh Regiment, Col. Homer Bostwick; the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Robert Nugent the Seventy-ninth Regiment, Col. McLeary—and the Twenty second Regiment, Col. Raynor, will celebrate the Anniversary of Evacution Day to-day by a parade.

The Thirteenth Regiment, National Grays, of Brooklyn, will make a moonlight parade this evening. They form in the City Hall Park, Brooklyn, at 8 P. M., and crossing Fulton-ferry, will pass up Broadway to Union-square, and return by the same route to Brooklyn.

Prayer Meetings at the New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—A large number of the clergymen of the City have consented to take the lead in the prayer meetings of the Association, held every Wednesday and Saturday evenings at the rooms, No. 817 Broadway, at 8½ o'clock. Among others, we might mention the Rev. Drs. De Witt, Potts, Tyng, Lathrop, Clarke, Hare, Vermilye, Floy and Williams. This new arrangement will go into effect next Wednesday evening, when the Rev. Dr. De Witt will preside. The young men of our City are invited to these meetings.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

Testimony of Charles Layton, Mr. Burch's Man of All Work.

From Our Own Correspondent.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION, CONTINUED.

Charles Layton was the next witness called by the complainant. He testified—I have lived in Chicago since May, 1856; have known Mr. Burch since June, 25, 1856; he wanted a gardener; I went down to see him; he hired me to take care of his garden and his horse, and do other chores about the house; I went there July 12, 1856; lived with him to Nov. 13, 1859; I took care of the garden, grapery and horse, went to market to bring things for the house, &c.; first became acquainted with Mrs. Burch in October of that year, on her return from the East; know David Stuart; have seen him at Mr. Burch's house; the first time I saw him there was in January, 1857; saw him first in the parlor; I went in the parlor—some things came by express and Mrs. Burch sent for me to come up stairs to unpack them; when I went to the parlor door Mrs. Burch said I was to unpack those things, and Mr. Stuart would help me which he did; it was a clock and some bronzes; Mr. Stuart kept telling me what to do all the time in unpacking the things and taking them out—which way I was to do it; when we were putting the clock on the mantel-piece, he told me to lift my end of the clock up, and I told him to lift his up, and that he was not my employer; Mrs. Burch told me not to speak to him so, and I said he should not talk to me so; Mrs. Burch told me to go down stairs, which I did; I saw him there in the evening when I shut the house up; I could see Mr. Stuart in the room; my habit was to shut up the house at ten o'clock when there was no company there; if there was company, I was to wait until they were gone; I went up a second time, and Mrs. Burch called to me, and told me I could shut up the house, and go to bed, which I did; Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart were playing checkers or backgammon with a board on their knees; my bed is on the second floor from the main floor; the back of the front door was such that being opened in the ordinary way it could be heard at any part of the house; at that time Mr. Burch was away East, at least he was away—I do not know where; [witness described the process of shutting up the house:] it would take fifteen or twenty minutes to shut up the house; saw Mr. Stuart at the house I think the next evening; would not be positive; think he went away while I was shutting up the house; there were no other persons in the room with Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch on this or the previous evening when I shut up the house: Mr. Burch was gone three or four weeks at this time, I think, during which time I should think I saw Mr. Stuart there five or six times; two other times he was there when I closed up; on one occasion they were playing checkers in a bedroom; and another time they were sitting in the library side by side reading; did not hear them say anything; do not know at what time Mr. Stuart left when I went to bed leaving him there; should have heard the front door close if shut before I went to sleep; one night Mrs. Burch told me to shut up the house, that I need not wait for Mr. Stuart, but if any one else was there I could wait until he had gone; after Mr. Burch's return did not see Mr. Stuart there; the first time he came and brought some rose bushes; Mr. Burch was there then; I took them out in the yard, or in the grapery; the next occasion he came on some railroad business, talking with Mr. Burch in the library; I heard them mention railroads; this was the fore part of 1857; the next time I saw Mr. Stuart there was either in the forenoon or afternoon, when Mr. Burch was not home; he came in that way two or three times alone in the Spring of 1857; think I saw him come once or twice from down-town with Mr. Burch in the forenoon, about eleven o'clock; I saw him there in the library; one time I went into the grapery, and found some one had been breaking the laterals off the vines; I saw somebody had been breaking them off, and I knew no one could get in; I asked the girl, and she told me that Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch had been there; I asked, who had been breaking the vines, and Mrs. Burch said Mr. Stuart had; I told him that it was none of his business; that when the vines wanted pruning I would do it, and that if I caught him at it I would put him out of the place; do not recollect that Mr. Stuart said anything; Mrs. Burch told me to go down stairs, and I did; I went into the room in a great hurry; Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart were standing up against the library table; Mr. Turner came down stairs when he came home to dinner, and said—[objected to;] Mr. Turner was Mrs. Burch's brother; this was in 1857; saw Mr. Stuart next there at the time of the bank panic, in the latter part of the Summer of 1857; Mrs. Burch came down and told me that I need not tell Mr. Burch about the vines; that she would tell him herself; I told her that I would tell Mr. Burch. and I did so; when Mr. Burch was gone three or four weeks, I think I saw Mr. Stuart there as many as five or six different times; I think the same night or the next after Mr. Burch went away; think he was in the library with Mrs. Burch alone when I finished closing the house; saw him there on Sunday evening; think they were in the parlor; Mr. Turner was living in the house at that time; I know I saw Mr. Stuart there during Mr. Burch's absence two or three times when I shut up the house; saw him there one time when Mr. Burch was gone to Michigan; he was sometimes in the parlor, or the library, alone with Mrs. Burch; recollect the two young ladies (the niece and Miss Spaulding) coming from the East early in 1858; the night of their arrival Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch were in the library playing backgammon or checkers; Mrs. Burch told me to go down and receive the young ladies at the midnight train; I noticed that Mrs. Burch had on a different dress than usual; thought she looked redder than usual last evening; when I came back from the dépôt, about 10 A. M., Mr. Stuart had gone; Mr. Burch was away; Mrs. Burch had changed her dress, and told the young ladies that she had been sitting up waiting for them; on the evening of Mr. Stuart's visit, when the young ladies arrived, I heard the servant, Margaret, make a remark; it was right away after she came down stairs; she had been up to the door (when Mrs. Farnam called.)

Counsel for Mrs. Burch objected to the witness stating what the girl said, and the Court sustained the objection.

Witness continued: Recollect when Mr. Turner was sick; think Mr. Stuart came to the house two or three times right after that; Mr. Stuart was not at the house when Mr. Burch was home so much as when Mr. Burch was away; do not recollect of Mr. Stuart's being there when Mr. Burch was home except the three times mentioned; in the Fall of '58 saw him in the grapery with Mrs. Burch; they were walking round, looking at the grapes; saw him at the house once or twice in Spring of 1859, coming from down-town, with Mrs. Burch, when Mr. Burch was not at home; saw him there at the house in the Fall of 1859, at the time of the National Fair; think it was in the forenoon; I was in the basement under the barn, potting some plants; they were in the greenhouse; they were standing close together, eight or ten yards from me; when I came up, they moved away from each other, and commenced talking about the plants; Mr. Burch was away at the time; saw Mr. Stuart there again two or three days before I left; I left November 13; he passed through the greenhouse with Mrs. Burch toward the house; I was three or four yards from where they passed; I could see from the basement who they were; (witness described the situation of the greenhouse with reference to the house and barn;) they passed through the greenhouse and grapery up stairs; the next time I saw them was in passing through the old grapery next to the house; recollect when Mr. Stuart was sick at the Tremont House; think it was along in March, 1857, could not be certain; Mrs. Burch at that time sent notes there by me; I guess I went down there four or five or six different times; Mrs. Burch sent messages by me; on one occasion she told me to go down there and see how Mr. Stuart was, and tell him that she would call and see him; Mr. Turner and her went down there I believe; I went and found Mr. Stuart in his room at the Tremont House; asked him how he was; don't exactly remember the reply; know where Stuart's office was; in the block next to the Post-office; recollect of going there with Mrs. Burch in the fall of 1857; would not be certain as to the time; rode there with a horse and buggy; no one but myself was with Mrs. Burch on that occasion; drove to the front of the building—the entrance; she told me she was going up in Mr. Stuart's office, and I was to wait there until she came down, which I did; she went up stairs, and was gone fifteen or twenty minutes; then drove down Lake-street; have taken notes to Mr. Stuart's office from Mrs. Burch at different times to Mr. Stuart; I was directed to take them to Mr. Stuart's; don't recollect of further directions; delivered the notes to Mr. Stuart at his office; have taken one or two, and delivered them to the clerk at the Tremont House; I think it was in 1857; don't recollect what part of the year; I know Isaac Burrill; his office was on South Water-street, near Clark; first knew him in 1856; first saw him at his house in the Fall of 1856; went to his office by direction of Mrs. Burch, for the purpose sometimes of taking notes there.

Mr. Beckwith objected to this line of inquiry, and wanted to know what was to be proved?

Mr. Miller said they meant to show that Mrs. Burch corresponded with Mr. Burrill; that she called upon him at his office, and that certain conversations took place.

The Court ruled that the line of inquiry was admissible.

Witness continued—Had gone to Mr. Burrill's house with notes from Mrs. Burch, in the Fall of '56; sometimes delivered them to Mr. Burrill's wife, and sometimes to the girl; took notes to Mr. Burrill's office early in the Winter and Spring of 1857; should think I had taken over fifty; may probably have taken more; don't want to say anything over the mark; sometimes he would send an answer back, and sometimes he would tell me to tell Mrs. Burch that he would tend to it; as a general thing I did not take an answer back; sometimes his reply would be that he would call round and see her; have gone there with Mrs. Burch; sometimes in a buggy and sometimes in a sleigh; during the Winter of 1857 and the Fall of 1857; don't recollect many afterwards; sometimes called two or three times a week; Mrs. Burch went with no company but myself; I went as driver; sometimes I would go up to see if Mr. Burrill was there; sometimes she would go up herself; have heard them converse together and mention Mr. Stuart's name; don't know how often I heard Mr. Stuart's name mentioned; the tone of their conversation was sometimes very low, at other times louder; don't recollect having seen Stuart and Mrs. Burch together at any other place than the house; am a native of England; came to this country in 1854; have lived in Oneida County, New-York, a year and six months; then came to this city; have generally been a gardener; never did anything else except in this country.

Cross-Examination of the Gardener—His Alterations in his Testimony—Remarkable Oblivion as to Dates—The Jury not to Read the Newspapers.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Thursday, Nov. 21, 1860.

This afternoon has been almost entirely occupied in the cross-examination of Mr. Burch's gardener and man of all work. Mrs. Burch's counsel, Mr. Beckwith, subjected him to a rigid and searching volley of interrogations, eliciting serious contradictions of his deposition heretofore taken by order of the Court. Considerable amusement was occasioned in Court by the witness' continued adherence to the expressions "I were," "she were," "he were," &c., and the following specimen of his orthography, written in a scrawling hand, in response to a request from Mr. Beckwith for a specimen:

"November 19 this day i commence to give my depeserstion in this dupag circute coart Nappervilley illonoise."

The following is the testimony elicited:

THIRD DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the Court, Mr. Beckwith, counsel for Mrs. Burch, commenced the cross-examination of the witness Charles Layton, the gardener, who testified as follows:

I left Mr. Burch's employ Saturday, Nov. 13, 1859; guess I testified to the same day in my deposition; left Mr. Burch's employ because I would not do as he told me; he wanted me to learn another man, and I wouldn't do it; *I believe he did say it was because I would not tell the truth*; after I left Mr. Burch I went to see three servant girls who lived with Mr. Burch; told Mrs. Egleston about the clock story; she did not tell me it was a lie, and I had better come and take it back; don't know that I had money from Mr. Burch to go there; I did go to the Bank to get some money; I went South to see about land for sale; went alone; some counsel at Jonesboro and a farmer directed me where to find the land; I was there three or four days; had money enough to carry me through where I was going; talked with owners about buying land; talked with a counselor; left Mr. Burch because I wanted a place where there was more gardening; could not say what I said to Chas. McKay about my reason for leaving Mr. Burch; did not say it was because "I did not wish to drive around with Mr. Burch and his fancy woman;" could not say whether Mr. Burch went East in January or February, 1857; Mr. and Mrs. Farnam were there when he was away; can't say whether it was at that time; recollect Mr. and Mrs. Farnam's charity party; could not say whether Mr. and Mrs. Burch were there; don't recollect time; think it was in 1857; don't recollect the time of the year; think it was cold weather; don't know that I drove the carriage to that party; think Mr. Burch was away some part of the time during Mr. and Mrs. Farnam's visit; don't know how long they staid, or whether Mr. Burch came back before they left; don't recollect when the box came containing the clock; the box weighed one hundred weight; don't recollect seeing the box in the hall before I was called to open it; think it came by the American Express or United States Express; think it was unpacked in the afternoon; could not say what time; think there were two boxes; think if there were two I opened more than one; could not say whether there was more than one; there might have been three; my impression is there were two; don't know that I testified that the vases came at the same time; think I am positive the bronzes came at the same time; Mr. Stuart was up stairs when I went there; the box was in the hall I believe; it was not in the parlor, I think—I am not positive; have no distinct recollection as to where the box was; don't think I have testified that the box was in the parlor; if I did I suppose it was my best recollection; I told Stuart on that occasion that I did not want to be ordered about by him; think it was a mistake if I testified that that conversation occurred when we were taking the clock out of the box; might have been vexed on that occasion; don't recollect whether I testified in my deposition that I was vexed; was told that Mr. Stuart stayed that night to tea; don't know that I testified that I knew he did of my own knowledge; first saw Stuart after that conversation about 10 o'clock that evening—it may have been a little after when I went up to shut up the house; I don't know that I took any particular notice; could not see what they (Stuart and Mrs. Burch) were doing when I went up; the second time I went up, Mrs. Burch called to me to shut up the house; Mrs. Burch's brother Joseph was staying at the house at that time; I don't know whether he had gone to bed; may have testified that he had gone to bed; it is likely I did; should judge from the time that I shut up about 11 o'clock; I was in the habit of locking the parlor doors when I shut up at night.

A plan of Mr. Burch's house was here shown, and submitted to Mr. and Mrs. Burch for their inspection. Mr. Burch made some alterations, with which Mrs. Burch seemed to coincide when Mr. Beckwith exhibited the plan to her.

The witness—There is only one door from my room down to the front door; the sound comes through the walls; [laughter, occasioned by the fact that Mr. Beckwith had said nothing about the sound, and the witness evidently wished to anticipate the possible effect of his evidence;] there was a door to the room; it might not always be closed; don't know whether I ever slept with it open; on one occasion, and more, slept with door open; don't know that I slept with the door open on the night of Mr. Stuart's visit referred to; guess I slept with the door open twice; it might be open six inches—three inches; could not tell the year; I think from 1856 to 1859 I have slept with the door open two or three times; I went to bed that night about 11½ o'clock; don't know that I testified that I went to sleep at that time; I always read every night after I go up stairs; could have seen the front door shut in an ordinary way from my room; don't know that the door-bell could be heard as plainly up stairs as the shutting of the door; have distinctly heard the door shut when I was in the third story; took notice more lately, because I expected to be asked about the door; didn't go to the house experimenting; sleep now in the northeast corner of the house; have slept there about two months; slept a portion of the time in the barn—probably two months in the Summer time, when hot weather came on; think I slept there pretty much all the season of 1857 and 1858; think I fitted up the room in the barn the first season I was there; slept there only one Summer; saw Stuart at the house, I think, the next evening after the unpacking of the clock; he was alone with Mrs. Burch, in the library, I think; don't know that it was not a week afterwards; think it was the next evening; am not quite positive; may have testified that he was; testified to the best of my recollection; next saw Stuart, I think, another evening that week; the third time I saw Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart together, think they were in the parlor or the library; think it was the library, and that Mr. Turner and another young gentleman were there; don't recollect that I testified in my deposition that Mrs. Birch and Mr. Stuart were alone that night; don't know whether I testified that; if I did, don't know that it was an untruth; the next time Mr. Stuart was there, might have been within a week after the third time I saw him; Mrs. Burch told me in a *confidential* way [laughter] that he was coming to dinner on Monday; she had to tell me when they were going to have extra company so as to get more things; think Mr. Stuart was there two or three other times when Mr. Burch was away; don't recollect them to be certain sure; don't recollect any other evenings that Mr. Stuart was there than the four I mentioned; think there were others that I saw him; could not swear positively, but think he was; they would not be likely to be anywhere else except in the parlor or library; after Mr. Burch returned, next saw Mr. Stuart there a week or ten days; Mr. Burch was at home; he was standing in the hall with some rose bushes; it may have been March or May; don't know; it may have been three weeks after Mr. Burch came home; the time when Mr. Stuart broke the vines was I think in May or June; think it was from the growth of the vines; I won't be certain sure about it; think Mrs. Burch went away in July; it may have been the early part or the middle; think she remained East two months; could not say; don't know that she did or did not go away as early as May; don't know that I swore in my deposition that the breaking of the vines was in July; think it must have been before that time; was there all the time; don't know whether Mrs. Burch went East after July; there were two vines broken off; I asked two or three of the girls in the kitchen about it; one of them was Nan Dora; Mrs. Banks came to visit Mrs. Burch, I think, in the Summer; don't know whether it was July or not; she stayed about a month; recollect seeing her there; Mr. Banks was with her; don't recollect any other strangers there; think Mr. Edwin Corning was there; could not say the breaking of the vines was before or after Mrs. Banks was there; don't recollect what time Mrs. Banks was there; guess it was about 11 o'clock that the vines were broken; don't recollect whether Mrs. Burch went East before Mrs. Banks came there; think Mrs. Burch went to Mrs. Banks' wedding; don't know how long she was gone; it was in the year 1857, that's all I know; I don't know that I testified that Mr. Stuart told me the right way was to break the vines; I think I was a little excited; I might have spoken in an excited tone; I first spoke to Mrs. Burch, she told me that Mr. Stuart had broken the vines; I then told Mr. Stuart that it was none of his business; don't know whether I told Mr. Stuart that if I caught him there again I would put him out; I could not say whether I did testify to that, or did say it; I think I testified that I spoke to Mrs. Burch about it; I don't recollect when the bank panic was, or where Mr. Burch went, or when he returned; think Mr. Stuart was at the house five or six times while Mr. Burch was away that time; did not mean to testify that I did not see Mr. Stuart at the house after the vines were broken; the deposition was not all read to me; I think that part was read, and I stated that I meant that I did not see Mr. Stuart in the grapery again; I guess the justice took down my testimony wrong in saying that I did not see Stuart in the house after the breaking of the vines; I did not correct it when he read that part to me, because I thought it might be corrected in another place; I think it might be corrected there somewhere; think Mr. Stuart was at the house the day that Mr. Burch left during the Bank panic; I think Mr. Stuart was there two or three evenings after each other; I think the second time was the next evening or the evening after; the reason I did not before recollect that Mr. Stuart was there five or six times was that I was mistaken as to the time Mr. Burch was away; I found out Mr. Birch was away longer than I at first supposed, and that made me recollect that Mr. Stuart came five or six times; I have talked with George Collinson about the case; no person directed me to speak to him about it; Mr. Stuart was at the house on the Sunday after Mr. Burch went away; I recollect Miss Spaulding came back in 1858, in January, I think; I think I saw Mr. Stuart at the house two or three times after that Sunday, with Mrs. Burch in the parlor while I was closing up the house; think the next time I saw him there was when Mr. Burch was gone to Michigan; I think Stuart was there two or three evenings while Mr. Burch was away to Michigan; I saw him there two or three times; could not recollect the time when Mr. Burch went to Michigan; I next saw Stuart there the evening the young ladies came; I am not certain whether it was 1857 or 1858 that Miss Spaulding came back; I think it was about a month or so before Mr. Turner was taken sick; Mr. Turner went with me to the dépôt to meet them; I came up with the baggage brought by the expressman; there were at that time two Dora girls and Margaret O'Hara, servant girls in the house; am not quite sure the two Dora girls were there; Ann Dora left in May or June; Mr. Burch was East at that time; could not say how long after that time Mr Burch arrived home; I think Mr. Stuart was there two or three different times before Mr. Turner died; I think Mr. Stuart sat up with Mr. Turner; can't recollect whether any one went with me to get the minister to perform the funeral services; I have not thought about it since; have thought about other matters; I first thought about them after Mrs. Burch left; think I saw Mr. Stuart at the house within a few months after Mr. Turner's death; think Mrs. Burch went away in July, 1858; don't recollect whether Mr. Burch went with her; I think he returned with her; I think Mr. Burch was away two or three months; next saw Mr. Stuart at the house in the Fall of 1858; it might have been October; know it was not in August; I could not say as to the time, saw Mrs. Burch and Mrs. Stuart in the grapery; it was in business hours; could not say how long they were there; I never saw them in the grapery more than once that Fall; I next saw Mr. Stuart there in the Spring of 1859, before Mrs. Burch went East; could not fix one time that Mr Stuart was there between January and June, 1859; saw him go into the house during that time; next saw him there in the Fall of 1859, the time of the National Fair; don't know the time; saw him and Mrs. Burch pass through the grapery into the green-house; next time I saw him there was two or three days before I left; not at any other time last Fall; did see him go into the house; it might have been September or October; don't know how long he staid; I don't think I drove Mrs. Burch to Stuart's office on more than one occasion; I took the first note to Mr. Stuart, I think, in the Spring or Winter of 1857, Mr. Stuart was sick at the Tremont House; I think I took one to his office in the Fall and in the Spring; I don't recollect when I took the first note to his house; don't know whether I took grapes in the house in the Fall of 1857 or 1858; Mr. Burch left word where to leave the grapes; I think Mr. Burch wrote on a card where I was to take the grapes; I could not say when I took the last note to Mr. Stuart; I sometimes gave them to the girl who came to the door; I don't know whether I have delivered to Mrs. Burrill notes addressed to Mr. Burrill; don't know that I delivered a note for Mr. Burrill at his house later than the Fall of 1856; I think I took notes to the house in 1857; could not tell whether it was the fore or latter part of 1857; I don't know that I ever delivered more than one, two or three notes to Mrs. Burrill; I first began to take notes to Mr. Burrill in the fore part of 1857; could not say how many notes I took to Mr Burrill; I know I have taken fifty or more; I don't know why I said I had taken thirty; if I said that I thought it was true; I have not conversed with any one on the subject since; Mr. Burch never spoke to me on the subject of this case; I think most, if not all the notes, I took to Mr. Burrill's office were directed to him; I don't know whether I took any letters to Mr. Burrill's office directed to Mrs. Burrill.

Mr. Beckwith here handed the witness a paper and requested him to write three or four lines about the number of letters he carried to Mr. Burrill's office, the times when he carried them, and all about it.

Witness' Testimony Continued—(Mr. Beckwith asked a multitude of questions as to the time when Miss Spaulding visited Mr. Burch's house, to most of which the witness answered that he did not recollect.) I think Miss Spaulding went away in the summer; I don't recollect whether she was there one month, two months or six months; I have spoken some few words with Mr. Burch's counsel about this case, while here now, when my deposition was taken, and some time before; I think what I said before was taken down in writing by Mr. Miller; Mr. Burch, I believe, was in the same room; it was in Mr. Burch's house; Mr. Burch asked me what I knew, if I recollect, one or two different times; he did not tell me what particular times; he said nothing more; was not living at Mr. Burch's house at the time; Mr. Burch asked me to come; I think I was at the house at the time; I don't know that he told me what he wanted; I might have been there an hour; Mr. Miller had some conversation with me about this case; all Mr. Burch asked me was whether I did not recollect one or two particular times; had seen Mr. Miller before; I went to Hague and Miller's office to see Mr. Burch, on one occasion, and to take a note from Mr. Burch; went to Mr. Caulfield's office to find Mr. Miller; went to Hague and Miller's office, after I left Mr. Burr's, to find Mr. Burch.

Direct examination resumed by Mr. Van Arman—During the year 1857, I think, Mr Burch went East twice—first in January or February, staying three or four weeks—next about the time of the Bank panic, which might have been in September or October; he was gone three or four weeks that time; I was led to correct the mistake about that time in giving my deposition, on account of my recollecting having been around his building so much; that I recollected afterwards; my memory as to the things I swear to is accurate, but I am not so sure as to figures; Mr. McKay came up to Mr. Burr's to see me, and in conversation with him I told him that I left Mr. Burch's because I wanted more gardening to do—a place with more room; never saw Mr. Burch with a fancy woman.

The witness identified his deposition, but said he could not make out the first part of it, (written in a fair round hand.)

Examined by Mr. Browning—The reason why my testimony to-day differs from the deposition on the question of the number of times I saw Mr. Stuart at Mr. Burch's house was, that the first time I referred to the time when the clock came; the reason why my testimony to-day differs from my deposition on the question of the number of times Mr. Stuart visited the house when Mr. Turner was sick is, that my deposition was not taken down right; the true number of letters delivered to Mr. Burrill from Mrs. Burch was fifty.

Mr. Miller, on behalf of the accused, called

Harriet C. Brown, wife of Wm. H. Brown, testified: She had known Mr. Burch since 1843, and Mrs. Burch twelve years; had resided a block and a half from Mrs. Burch; had known Mrs. Burch ever since she came to Chicago; during the last six years, except the last Winter, was more intimate with Mrs. Burch than other lady friends; neither family often had company without asking the other; had always been in the habit of exchanging calls; during last Winter, Mrs. Burch did not call so often, saying that her mother objected to her going into society so much; that was her reason for not visiting; this was in the latter part of 1859.

Mr. Beckwith, on behalf of Mrs. Burch, read a portion of the cross-examination, in which the witness testified as to the different parties that Mr. and Mrs. Burch attended, and as to how often she met them, for the purpose of testing her recollection.

Mr. Van Arman objected to this line of inquiry, as introducing testimony—under pretence of testing the witness' memory—which really could not be admissible under the ruling of the Court.

The Court reserved a decision on the question until morning, and asked if the defence proposed to go into the question of Mr. Burch's treatment of his wife during their matrimonial life, at any time.

Mr. Beckwith said they claimed the right to show the alienation of Mr. Burch's affections from his wife.

After advising the jury not to read any newspapers commenting on the case, the Court, having been in session from 2 until 6 P.M., adjourned until 8½ o'clock to-morrow morning. O., JR.

Highly Interesting Testimony of Mrs. Burch's Confidante—How Mrs. Burch told Mr. Burch's Niece all about her Flirtations—What a Fascinating Man Stuart was—History of the Scene at Mr. Burch's House—He Compels his Wife to Write Letters at his Dictation.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Thursday, Nov. 22, 1860.

At the opening of the Court, this morning, a number of witnesses, among whom were Miss Fannie Burch, Mrs. Thomas Burch, and several other ladies, appeared on behalf of the complainant. Several of the ladies were formally greeted by Mrs. Burch's mother upon her entrance. Mrs. Burch was presented by some judicious friend with a sweet bouquet of flowers, whose fragrance was kindly vouchsafed to the vicinity of the reporter's table. An illustration of the gentlemanly courtesy which has characterized the conduct of the counsel thus far, was offered this morning, when Mr. Van Arman, counsel for Mr. Burch, requested that all the ladies should be allowed to remain while one was testifying. Mr. Beckwith, counsel for Mrs. Burch, obligingly waived his right to enforce the exclusion of the witnesses, and consented that they should remain. There were but few spectators in the Court-room, few caring to brave the bitter cold, at so early an hour, to enjoy even the interesting details of the Burch trial.

FOURTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Court first considered the objections to the portions of the deposition of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, offered by Mr. Miller last evening. The Court was disposed to admit the testimony in relation to the intimacy between Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Burch, and Mrs. Burch's reason for not going into society more. But the Court would exclude all testimony as to the relations of Mr. and Mrs. Burch, and confine the evidence to the issue as to Mrs. Burch's fidelity to her marriage vows. Testimony as to the general relations of Mr. and Mrs. Burch could not be admitted to test the accuracy of the witness' recollection. It would be strange to test the memory of the witness by adducing evidence as to facts, which could not be otherwise introduced.

Mr. Beckwith concluded to read but two interrogatories and answers on Mrs. Brown's deposition relating to Mr. and Mrs. Burch's going out. The substance of them was as to who was present when the conversations with Mrs. Burch occurred as to Mrs. Burch's reason for not going into society—the wish of her mother that she should not. In the second conversation Mrs. Burch spoke of having received a letter from her mother making such a request.

INTERESTING TESTIMONY OF MISS FANNIE BURCH.

Miss Fannie Burch was the first witness called. She is a young lady of plain appearance. She was dressed in black, and gave her testimony with a remarkable equanimity and unembarrassment—amounting almost to stoicism. She testified as follows: My name is Fannie Burch; I live at Little Falls, New-York; I am twenty-two years of age; I have always lived at Little Falls; know the parties to this suit; Mr. Burch is my uncle; know Mrs. Burch since her marriage; I have been at Mr. Burch's house in Chicago; knew him before his marriage when on visits to my own house; first visited him since his marriage about ten years ago; visited him in 1857; think about the 19th of December; Miss Mary Spaulding, my cousin, went with me; she was living at my home at the time; arrived at Mr. Burch's about one o'clock A. M., or between twelve and one; came on the Michigan Central; Mr. Joseph Turner accompanied us to the house; Mr. Farnam was with us; don't know whether he was inside or outside of the carriage; think Mrs. Burch met us in the hall; our visit was expected; Mr. Turner was Mrs. Burch's brother; he lived at Mr. Burch's at the time; think he was 19 or 20 years of age; Mr. Burch was not home at the time; think he returned in about a week; on the night of our arrival, Mrs. Burch asked my cousin, Mary Spaulding, if Daniel Stuart met us at the cars; she said he had been there at the house until about an hour since.

On the Sabbath following we were intending to go to St. James' Church; Mrs. Burch, Mary Spaulding and I had gone up stairs to put on our things; Mary Spaulding had gone down after dressing; I think Mrs. Burch said, as she passed my door, Mr. Stuart is coming; I went down stairs and passed into the library; Mrs. Burch brought Mr. Stuart into the library and presented him to me; Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart went into the library; they went across the hall into the parlor; think Miss Spaulding was in the parlor; then Mrs. Burch said she guessed she would not go to St. James', but that Mr. Stuart might go and take care of us; he made some excuse—I think he said Mr. Turner could take care of us; he remained with Mrs. Burch; Mr. Turner went with us, leaving none but the servants in the house with Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart; Mrs. Burch was alone when we returned; I arrived in Chicago at one o'clock Saturday morning—the previous day was Friday; I noticed at that time Mrs. Burch dressed herself very carefully, and arranged her hair very nicely; she said Mr. Stuart had gone up town to carry a note to send to Mrs. Howard Sherman; she said that he was coming to tea; that he had promised to take tea with Mrs. Howard Sherman, but had written the note saying that a violent headache prevented him; she said he was coming back to tea; when he returned after tea, Mr. Hubboard and Mr. Boyd called, and Mary Spaulding and I went into the parlor to see them; Stuart and Mrs. Burch was then in the library; I think the library door was closed; they were not there when Hubbard and Boyd left; Mrs. Burch told me that she and Mr. Stuart left by the library window to call upon Mrs. Spaulding; it was between 7 and 8 o'clock that they were left alone in the library; Hubbard and Boyd remained about two hours; did not see Mrs. Burch return that night; think she told me next morning how she left; the library window opens on the piazza, just like a door; she did not wish to see Mr. Boyd and Mr. Hubbard; next saw Mr. Stuart at Nelly Kinsey's wedding—she married Wm. Gordon—in St. James' Church; there was a reception afterwards at Mr. Kinsey's house; the ceremony occurred at Old St. James', in the afternoon, and following that, the reception; Mr. Farnam asked us to ride with them; Mrs. Burch said she preferred to walk, and we walked; we went to the reception; Mr. Stuart was there; saw them sitting on the sofa together; while we were in the church it commenced snowing, and when we went into Mr. Kinsey's we met Mr. McLee, and Mrs. Burch asked him to send a carriage for her; think he did so; we went home from the reception—Mrs. Burch, Stuart and Mary Spaulding in one carriage, and myself and Mr. and Mrs. Farnam in another; Mrs. Burch said she did not ride with Mrs. Farnam because she had promised to ride with Stuart; Stuart remained and dined with us at 5 or 6 o'clock; after dinner we went into the parlor, and I played a polka for Minnie, Mrs. Burch's daughter, and Turner to dance; Mrs. Burch and Stuart danced a long time; Mrs. Burch and Stuart went into the library, and I played chess with Mr. Turner; I think Miss Spaulding took a book; after playing an hour and a half we three went into the library; Mrs. Burch went to the door with Mr. Stuart; should think he left about ten o'clock; recollect going to the theatre with Miss Spaulding, Mr. Turner, and two other young gentlemen and a young lady; think it was McVicker's theatre; left Mrs. Burch alone at home in the library, where she was on our return; she wore a wrapper on our return; she had on a different dress when we left; she said Mr. Stuart had been there, but not to say anything about it; I think she told me so the next day; she said that Mr. Farnam had called and asked if the young ladies were at home, and the servant told them that they were out, and that she, (Mrs. Burch,) was up stairs, or had retired, and that she, (Mrs. Burch,) was sorry the servant had done so, as she wished to see Mr. Farnam; I think she told me that she told Maggie, the servant, to say the ladies were out—I understood her, if any one called; she used to send messages that we were engaged when she thought the servant would let in her particular friends; next saw Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch together at Mr. W. H. Brown's party; that was, I think, about a month after the visit to the theatre; did not notice anything that occurred between them at the party—not at the party; Mr. Stuart went home with Mrs. Burch, and Mr. Burch and myself and Miss Spaulding came home together. Next saw Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch together when Mr. Joseph Turner was ill; he was there two nights sitting up; I think he remained the third night, and was up a greater portion of the night; think he slept upon the sofa; during the sickness one night, Mr. Stuart and Mr. Isaac Burrill were sitting with Mr. Turner; Mr. Burch, Mrs. Burch and myself were sitting together; Mr. Burch and myself went down to get some ice where Mrs. Burch directed us; we did not find the ice, and I went up to ask Mrs. Burch about it; Mrs. Burch and Mr. Stuart stood by the radiator, and Mr. Burrill sat by Mr. Turner; Mrs. Burch held an open sheet of paper in her hand, which I supposed was a letter; when she saw me she threw it at Mr. Stuart, who picked it up and put it in his pocket; we did not find the ice where Mrs. Burch directed, but found it in the cellar in another refrigerator; after the arrival of Miss Spaulding and myself, Mrs. Burch stated to us that Mr. Stuart knew she was in the family-way; she stated how he knew it; think Mr. Stuart next came the Wednesday after Mr. Turner's death; I was up stairs; think Mrs. Burch called me; Stuart was in the library; Mr. Burch was not home; Mrs. Burch had been up town; don't know whether she returned with him; they sat a little while and then went up to Minnie's room; think Mrs. Burch asked him to go up and see Minnie; Mrs. Burch went up stairs and they soon came down; Mrs. Burch said she must go to church with Mr. Burch, but that he could stay and spend the evening with me; we were called to tea very soon; after tea Mrs. Burch came down to go to church; she had forgotten her shoe-buttoner; I told her I would go and get it for her, and she said I went and got the buttoner and met Mr. Burch and gave it to him, and told him to excuse me to Mrs. Burch, as my head ached so I could not go; Mr. Stuart went out with Mr. and Mrs. Burch; remember going up town one day with Mrs. Burch, Mr. Burch said she would go to the bank; met Mr. Stuart talking with two or three gentlemen; Mr. Stuart joined us and walked home with us; Mr. Stuart remained about an hour; I remained in her company until Mr. Burch arrived.

Q.—Did she at that time say anything about Mr. Howard Sherman? A.—I was walking one day, and I was telling some scandal I had heard about Mr. Howard Sherman; she said, in her conversation, that Mr. Stuart *had already broken up two or three families;* Mrs. Burch told me at the time of Mr. Turner's death what her mother and Stuart said about Stuart; the morning after going to the theatre Miss Spaulding, Mrs. Burch and I were on the stairs, uncle had come home from the East, I do not remember Mrs. Burch's remark, but I think she said: "*Love Mr. Stuart? No, give me my husband!—he is the best man in the world yet;*" she was speaking to herself; the visit to the theatre was two nights before Christmas; left Mr. Burch's house on the 11th of March, 1858; I returned Oct. 17, 1859; had spent most of the time in the interim at my own home; I arrived at Mr. Burch's on my second visit about 8 P. M., by the Michigan Central; Mr. Burch accompanied me to his house; my mother and sister, Lizzie Burch, accompanied me; my mother remained about a month; she is a sister-in-law of Mr. Burch; I was in Mr. Burch's house as a guest; so was my mother, and sister Lizzie; first saw Mr. Stuart on the second visit, a week or two after my arrival; he called with Mr. Burrill; it was in the evening; Mrs. Burrill was there to tea; we had a game—I think they call it "ring on the string;" Stuart stayed until half-past ten; Mrs. Burch told me that she kept Mr. Stuart's ring, and that she returned the ring to him on New-Year's day; that she took him behind the orange-tree in the parlor and kept playing with the ring; I next saw Mr. Stuart at his own house, at a club meeting; my sister went with Mrs. Burch; the coachman went with me; I dined with a friend, and the coachman came with me; Mr. Henry Boyd went home with me from that party; Mr. Stuart and Mr. David Lyle went home with Mrs. Burch; nothing particular occurred at the party, except that Mrs. B. was out of the room a long while; don't know the cause of her leaving the room; don't know that Stuart was out of the room: Mrs. Burch told me that when Mr. Lyle was talking, and Mr. Stuart was talking loud, she was hanging on Mr. Stuart's arm, Stuart would turn to her and say, "*D——n the fellow; I wish he was out of the way;*" when we went up to dress to come home I had on one rubber; Mr. Stuart took my other rubber and put it on; when he got up he said he had not said "How dy'e do," and kissed me; Mrs. Burch was present; I recollect going to Burlington; Mr. Burch and my mother were with me; we went on Monday morning and returned on Wednesday night; left my sister and Minnie and the baby home with Mrs. Burch; we got home about seven or eight o'clock in the evening; Mrs. Burch told me that Mr. Stuart was there during our absence; think she said he was there twice; I next saw Mr. Stuart there in the Court House at the time of the Bates trial; there was a very large party with us; after the first half of McLean's speech we were up there when it was storming; Mr. Burch went for a carriage, leaving us standing near some gentlemen; Mr. Stuart was standing by Mrs. Burch; Mrs. Burch told me that at that time she had handed Mr. Stuart a note; she told me that a long time afterward—about New-Year's Day; she said she turned a little and handed it to him, and he put it in his pocket; she asked me if I saw her do it, and I said not; on one occasion, when Mr. Burch was just coming off the steps of Stuart's office, we were going there; Mrs. Valentine had told us that Mr. Burch was there; she told me to go and stop Mr. Burch, and then said I had better not, as she could see him at dinner; I went into the milliner's, and when I came out she was talking with Mr. Stuart; she told me that when I went ahead *she had beckoned to Mr. Stuart, who was standing in the window talking with another gentleman*, and that Stuart came down and told her not to do it again, as people would notice it; she did not at that time state her object in having that interview; she turned to go home, and they started towards home, and I went on to Lake-street; when I got home Mrs. Burch was not there; I did not stop on the way; it was an hour or an hour and a half before she came back; she said she and Mr. Stuart had been walking up the avenue, and that she needed the exercise; that she had been talking with him, and had not finished, and that he would come there if he got through his business; he did not come; this walk was during the morning, before dinner; that evening we went down to a meeting of the Historical Society at Mr. Brown's; my uncle, Lizzie and Mr. Joy accompanied me; we got home at half past ten or eleven; Mrs. Burch told me at the tea-table she had a bad headache, and could not go; am rather positive she was in bed when we came back; Mrs. Burch at breakfast next morning said that Stuart called to see Mr. Burch last evening on business; I asked if Stuart came in, and she said yes he came in on business; that is all I remember about that; recollect going to an evening party at Mr. Farnam's the Friday before New-Year's—a little tea-party; Mrs. Burch did not go; she said her mother did not like to have her go out in company; on our return I went into her room, and she was sleeping: the next morning she told me that Mr. Stuart came down, and she was glad that Mr. Merrick did not call as it would be pleasanter for him to call when the young ladies were at home; I next saw Mrs. Burch together on New-Year's Day; he called during the day; he stayed ten minutes; she told me that it was on that day that she took him behind the orange tree to give him his ring; she said when Mr. Stuart left he kissed her hand; Stuart next called on Tuesday, Jan. 3; Mr. and Mrs. Neif were there in the parlor; Mrs. Burch was not in the room when Stuart called; when he came in I presented him to Mr. and Mrs. Neif; Mrs. Burch soon came in and shook hands with Stuart; she told me afterwards that when the bell rung she went to the door and met Mr. Stuart and took him into the library; that she had, after talking with him a short time, told him that they must not stay there any longer, and *that Stuart went to the door and shut it as if he had just come in, and that she met him as if she had not seen him before that evening;* Mr. and Mrs. Neif left first; Mrs. Burch then said to Mr. Stuart, "I have something to tell you I heard about you;" he said "What is it?" she said "I cannot tell you now;" I went into the library to write a letter, leaving them with my sister; Mr. Stuart came after me and asked me why I ran away, and attempted to kiss me, and I put up my hand to prevent it; Mrs. Burch was standing by; I said to Mr. Stuart that I did not like it, and that I was in earnest; Mrs. Burch made me promise I would not tell Mr. Burch, on account of my having told him of Mr. Stuart's kissing me at Stuart's house, and Mr. Burch said Mrs. Burch ought not to have permitted it; I wrote the whole circumstance of the attempt at kissing to my mother, and asked her to send for me; did not tell Mr. Burch; after the attempt I went up stairs and stayed some time, then went down and could find no one in the parlors or the library; then went up to my room and stayed one or two hours; about half past ten Mrs. Burch sent for us to come down stairs; I found Mr. Stuart and Mrs. Burch sitting in the parlor, one on each side of the table; it was about the time that Mr. Burch was expected home; one of them asked me why I went away; my uncle soon came in and nothing was said about it; Stuart was there when my uncle arrived; he said he had been waiting to see if Mr. Burch would take some tickets for Mrs. Bostwick's concert, and also to ask his advice about buying a house; Stuart stayed about an hour after my uncle arrived; next saw Mr. Stuart at the concert; Mr. Stuart and Mr. Burch were there; Mr. Stuart sat behind Mrs. Burch, so that to speak to him she would have to turn her head to the right; when we got home in Mrs. Burch's bedroom, Mrs. Burch said, "Mr. Burch don't like to have gentlemen admire me, but if they will do it I don't know how I can help it;" then she sat down upon the bed, and said it was well for Mr. Burch that Mr. Van Rensallear did not live in the same town with her; *that she liked Mr. Burch very well; that he was the better husband, but that she did not think a woman could ever love in the same way but once; she said she thought Mr. Burch was a great deal better match*; she told me that Mr. Burch told her not to be fixing her hat, and I understood her to say she did it to *please Mr. Stuart*; she said a woman ought to be very careful whom she married, and then do as she pleased; she told me that *she did not love Mr. Burch at the time she married him as much as then she respected him*; I asked her why she married him; she said that uncle Tommy said he was a good business man, and was likely to be rich; next saw Stuart talking with Mrs. Burch in front of Pengeott's store; Mrs. Burch was sitting in the sleigh; it was the Friday before she left; as I went to get into the sleigh, Mr. Stuart said to Mrs. Burch, as if answering a question, "it is more mental and bodily ill that affects you;" I know Carlysle Boyd; have seen him at Mr. Burch's; can't tell how often; have been with Mrs. Burch when we met him on the street; he generally joined us; he walked with Mrs. Burch always; when my sister and I were with her we walked together, and Boyd walked with Mrs. Burch; should think Mr. Boyd was at the house two or three times a week for a month; he generally came into the room where we were and Mrs. Burch often made an excuse to take him into the parlor; on the Tuesday before Mrs. Farnam's party Mrs. Burch and I went up to the Bank; returning we saw Miss High; I turned to speak with her, and then joined her, and went back; Mrs. Burch met Mr. Boyd; I went home alone and she came home afterwards: Mr. Burch, when he came home, asked, "Where have you been?" Mrs. Burch replied, and told him of every one we had seen but Mr. Boyd; Mr. Burch said he had a friend who told him he had seen his wife and niece going down street with their usual escort—Mr. Boyd—and that *he was a soft one*; Mrs. Burch said: "Oh yes, father, we met Mr. Boyd;" when we got into the hall I asked her if she did not see that Mr. Burch knew that we had seen Mr. Boyd; she said if I saw it I ought to have told him; *she had often told me not to tell Mr. Burch that we had met Boyd*; she begged him all dinner time to tell her who told him, and after dinner told me to go to uncle and ask him who told him about Boyd; I called uncle and asked him to wait, and he did so; I told him that Mrs. Burch wished me to ask him who told him about Boyd, and to give a reply that I could carry back to her; he said that there were things going on in the house that he knew, and we supposed that he did not know; he would not tell me who the friend was that told him; Mrs. Burch wrote a note on another subject—what did Mr. Burch say? I told him; after returning from the concert, Mrs. Burch asked me what Mr. Burch said, and I told her; she kept asking what else, and I said "A good deal to that same effect;" that was Monday night; the next day I had a letter to send up town, and Mrs. Burch volunteered to send it, and she did so; we had a great many visits that morning; on Wednesday, before dinner, my uncle went up stairs; Minnie came into the room and said that father wanted to see Mrs. Burch in the library; the servant came to call us to dinner; I told the servant not to interrupt Mr. and Mrs. Burch; Minnie went into the library and soon came out and said that her father and mother were crying, and that her mother was sitting on her father's lap; Mr. Burch came down to dinner; Mrs. Burch may have come down late; on Thursday morning my sister asked me if I heard any one crying through the night; we went down stairs; my uncle conducted prayers; Mrs. Burch had evidently been weeping; she wept while he prayed; after my uncle left I went into the parlor and Mrs. Burch said, "Shut the door Fanny, I want to tell you something;" I did so; she then told me that the morning when she sent my letter up, she sent one by Mr. Burch; I think she told me but one sentence in the note: "I confess all—I have been foolish and silly;" she then told me that they had been talking about Mr. Boyd all night; and that she had told Mr. Burch that Mr. Boyd had kissed her, put his arm around her waist; that she had written notes to him, *and that she had told him a great many times that she loved him (Boyd) a great deal better than any other man in the world*; she told me that she tried to convince Mr. Burch *that she did not love Mr. Boyd; that she saw he loved her, and only did those things to lead him on and flirt with him*; she said that Mr. Burch asked her if she could remain a pure woman three months longer; she said that Mr. Burch had said some dreadful things to her; that he wished she would leave him soon, and that he did not believe that Hattie was his child; she was afraid if he met Mr. Boyd he would cane him; she wished me to go up town; I found my uncle at the bank; I waited for him to go home; he was very much excited; we met Mrs. Burch in the hall on our return; after that she said to me that Mr. Burch had asked her to write a note to Boyd, and I think she said *Mr. Burch dictated the note*; on Friday, while we were dressing for Mrs. Farnam's dinner party, she came to my room and said she could not go to the party, as Mr. Burch had just received the notes she had written to Mr. Boyd, and the presents; that Mr. Burch was very angry; I told her I thought she had better go to the dinner party—she went, and was very gay; on Saturday afternoon she came down into the library with a paper in her hand, and sat down to copy it; after she copied it she put the copy into an envelope, and went up stairs; very soon my uncle went out and she joined me in the library; she told me that Mr. Burch asked her if she had told me; she said she had, and that Mr. Burch said she had better not, as it was disgrace enough otherwise; she told me *Mr. Burch had dictated another note to Mr. Boyd, saying she was sorry* that she had led him on so, and begged him to leave the town; she said she told Mr. Burch she did not want to send the note, and Mr. Burch said he would not believe she was in earnest in saying she did not like Mr. Boyd, if she did not send it; she thought it would seem ridiculous to Mr. Boyd; that evening she said that Mr. Burch spoke to her about how he felt every time he met her alone; on Sunday Mrs. Burch did not go to Sunday-school; when we returned Mr. and Mrs. Burch went into the parlor, and were there a long time together; we all went to church in the evening; on Monday morning Mrs. Burch told me that uncle said the dinner party designed for that day should not be given up; she asked me to ask him not to have it given up; he said he preferred it should be given up, and that I should countermand the invitations, which I did; after my return my uncle read me a letter from Mr. Boyd; that was the day he received the last letter from Boyd; Mr. Burch went to see Mrs. Farnam and I went home; when I got home I talked with Mrs. Burch; she asked me if I had seen Mr. Burch; I did not tell her; when my uncle came back she ran into the hall to meet him and they together went into my room; I heard her say, "*Father, I am not guilty*;" I then went down stairs; Mr. Burch came down into the library; he seemed much excited; we went to dinner; Mrs. Burch did not come down; she sent for me to go up stairs; she asked what Mr. Burch said; I replied by asking: "Oh! aunt Mary, how could you have gone to communion-table?" she said: "*Don't call me aunt—I am not worthy of it*;" then she said she thought she had repented, and that *for eighteen months past she had tried to live a virtuous life*; she said: "Fanny, plead with Mr. Burch to keep me—I won't ask to be his wife—only to stay under his roof;" she said: "I know I have sinned against God—but think how I have wronged my husband;" she then took her youngest child in her lap and said: "*You are your papa's and mamma's own child, and none but papa and mamma knows it, and that's enough*;" she said nothing about the fascinations of the man at that time; when my uncle returned with Mr. Valentine and went into Mrs. Burch's room I heard Mrs. Burch weeping; after tea Minnie said her mamma wanted to see her, and that if her papa would let her she would not say anything to excite her; I went out of the room at Mrs. Burch's request to be alone with her children; the next morning I went out into the hall and heard Mrs. Burch say, "You loved Mary and would have married if I was out of the way, but I knew it was not true;" she said, "I want to tell you how it was," that was all I heard; after breakfast, Tuesday morning, I heard Mrs. Burch crying up stairs; Mr. Burch came down and said, "Mr. Farnam, Mrs. Burch would like to see you up stairs;" Mr. Farnam went up and soon came down and said Mrs. Burch wished to see me; I went up and found her weeping and very much excited; I tried to induce her to take one of my sister's morphine powders; I took some camphor and bathed her head; she said, "*Go to her, she is pure and I am vile—go to her Fanny*," just when the hall-door closed, and she said, "Was that Mr. Burch that went out?" I told her I supposed it was; she said, "Fanny, do you think he heard me cry?" she quieted then immediately; soon after that the servant came up and said Miss Boyd was in the parlor and would like to see Mrs. Burch, and if she could not see her would like to see Miss Fanny; Mrs. Burch told the servant to say she was not well and I was engaged; I went down, however, Miss Boyd said she would detain me but a minute; Miss Boyd said her brother wished to say that he was so angry, that he did not know what he wrote Saturday night, and wanted to know what Mrs. Burch said about it; Mrs. Burch said, first, to tell her that Mr. Burch had dictated the letter, but afterwards said no; he will know it; Mrs. Burch was anxious to know about my conversation with Miss Boyd; she asked why, in speaking about the concert, I had not asked if Stuart was there; she said that Mr. Burch had gone up town to see if Mr. Stuart could not be punished; he thought it was a State Prison offence; he thought Stuart could be punished without her going on the stand, but she might have to tell what she knew about it; I asked her how she came to be led on so; she said "*Stuart commenced by flattering her as he flattered me*;" she said she wanted to tell Mr. Burch that on the Monday evening we were in Burlington she was at Mrs. Boyd's—that Mr. Stuart was very angry with her because she would not allow him to walk home with her; that she told him she had engaged to go home with Mr. Boyd; that Mr. Stuart asked her why she promised Mr. Boyd, when she knew he was coming, and Stuart said she might have known he would be there if she was coming; she said that that night she had made an appointment with Mr. Stuart, to meet her at her house at eleven o'clock the next day; Stuart came; she said *Stuart asked her if Burch would be home that night, and if she would let him in; she said Burch would not be home, but she would not let him in; that he then threw her on the sofa, and tried to take liberties with her; that she resisted him and said she would let him in after the rest had retired that night; that she would light the gas and leave the window open by the side of her bureau as a signal from her for him to come in*; that she did not let him in; that Stuart told her that he walked in front of the house from eleven until two o'clock that night, waiting to be let in; and that she told him that she went up stairs and went to bed and got to sleep and forgot it; that she did not forget it, but told Stuart she did; she said: "Fanny, how will my friends receive me; what will they say?" I said: "I hope they will treat you kindly;" she said: "but, *they don't know what a fascinating man he is*."

The examination was here suspended, and the Court adjourned until 2 P. M. Q. JR.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FIFTH DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The cross-examination of Fanny Burch was resumed. The points elicited were, first, in relation to the smoking-cap made by Mrs. Burch for Carlyle Boyd; witness testified that Mrs. Burch had made several caps at the same time for her husband, Henry Farnam, George Farnam and Boyd; there was no concealment about making them; the Saturday before the day Mrs. Burch finally left home, Mr. Burch, wife, witness and others were in the library a long time looking at books; ordered dinner for the party for Monday; Mrs. Burch told the witness that Monday he had told her not to forsake the children; he thought it better to try to live together; insisted she should send a letter he dictated to Boyd; she refused at first, because she thought it foolish, but her husband said if she did not, he should think she cared for Boyd; she then wrote the letter; the witness also admitted having had a private interview with her uncle the Monday before the alleged confession was made and giving him information about Stuart; uncle had told her that Mrs. Burch confessed having given Stuart one long, affectionate kiss, but said that was all that had taken place. In the cross-examination as to the conversation between herself and Mrs. Burch on the morning when the latter said about Hattie being Burch's own child, the witness recollected Mrs. Burch to have said: "God has forgiven a greater sinner than I am;" witness believed had given the exact words of Mrs. Burch, but testified that both were very much agitated and somewhat excited; that day when Valentine, Burch's partner, called, Mr. Burch called Mrs. Burch down; she did not come; Burch and Valentine went to her room, and shut the door; heard Mrs. Burch crying loudly inside after they left; Minnie asked leave to go up to see mother; Burch said yes, if witness would accompany her; did so; when she sat down in Mrs. Burch's room, she told witness to leave; said she did not want to be watched while seeing her children; witness left, and remained at the door; told uncle of this; next day Mrs. Burch remained in her own room; after that her meals were taken up by witness or Margaret O'Hara; on Tuesday uncle and Mr. Farnham went up to Mrs. Burch's room; heard her cry while they were there; saw her afterwards, very excited; had to bathe her head; she told witness that Farnham had said he did not believe there was a woman in Chicago who could have resisted Stuart; witness recounted the conversation with Mrs. Burch when the admission as to yielding to Stuart is alleged to have been made; she had told Mr. Burch what his wife had said to her; he inquired as to the conversation; Mrs. Burch, before going away, had tried on a skirt, and asked how it sat, and sent it back, saying she could get a more fashionable one in Albany; she had also consented to have a partridge cooked, to be taken with her as lunch on the cars; she told witness all the gentlemen she had seen during the affair had been very kind to her, and said she thought gentlemen were much more forgiving to erring women than ladies were; had several conversations with Burch after Mrs. Burch left; saw him in May after I left Chicago, at Little Falls; told him then all I remembered about Mrs. Burch; he wrote down what I told him; we were most of an afternoon engaged in it; he wrote several sheets of paper; had told Mary Spaulding and mother all before I had seen Burch's Counsel, Van Arman; on Friday before the trial he took down part of my statement; Burch was present part of the time; I wrote down the remainder myself; sent it by Burch to Van Arman.

On further cross-examination, witness testified that the front door was locked between Monday and the day Mrs. Burch left; Miller and the Sheriff were let in through the parlor window from the grapery; it was customary to lock the front door.

At nearly 6 o'clock the cross-examination closed, and direct examination was resumed—Witness did not know of any restraint being placed on Mrs. B. three days before she left home; knew of no one being denied admittance except Stuart; don't know whether Mrs. Burch knew before witness and Mary Spaulding went to Saratoga with Burch that we were going; Burch went for his health, and took long walks by order of his physician; no person expressed a desire that witness should testify anything but the truth, or suggested anything to her. Witness had told her uncle something Mrs. Burch had said between Monday and the time she witnessed the confession.

Papers were shown to witness to identify her signature. They were the alleged confessions of Mrs. Burch. After few more immaterial questions, the examination was concluded. This witness has been on the stand two whole days.

The Court then adjourned.

SIXTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Saturday, Nov. 24, 1860.

On the opening of the Court, John R. Valentine, partner of Mr. Burch, was sworn—Was at complainant's house on the 16th of January; took an acknowledgement of a deed in the usual manner; have had an indistinct recollection of what took place, being a good deal shocked; simply remember that Mrs. Burch asked me to plead for her; she said she had been very wicked; I went to the house the following day; there was a confession there all ready, bearing Mrs. Burch's signature; I took the document in my hand and asked her if that was her signature, and if she was ready to swear that the contents were true; she said, "Yes;" I did not ask her if she knew the contents of the paper; no one else was present; while I was attaching my attestation Mr. Burch entered; Mrs. Burch said nothing; Mr. Burch retained the paper; I went to the house again in the afternoon, and went to the defendant's bedroom; I was accompanied by Fanny Burch and Mr. Burch; Mr. Burch said to his wife, Fanny and Valentine have come to witness your signature; two papers were opened; I am a notary public; Mr. Burch and Fanny then retired; I asked Mrs. Burch if she was ready and willing to swear to the confession she had signed; she said, "Quite willing;" I asked her if she understood the document; she answered, "But too well;" I then administered the oath to her; while I was attaching my attestation Mr. Burch entered the room; his wife took him by the arm and said something I could not hear, leading him towards the door; Mr. Burch left the room, and his wife closed the door after him; Mrs. Burch then said, "Pity me, oh, Valentine, pity me; I feel very miserable at the thought of leaving my children; do you think my husband will hate me? Oh, do not let him hate me; I do not expect his love, but don't let him hate me; I have wronged him deeply and deserve my fate; I blame no one but myself; if my husband's children should be sick, will you promise to write to me? He surely won't refuse to let me come and see them when they are sick;" she then again entreated me to pity her and said, "It is hard to leave my children; I feel much better now, as I have told Mr. Burch everything; it has taken a load off my mind; I often intended telling him everything; but the fear of separation from my children prevented me;" Mrs. Burch wept bitterly during this time; shortly after she told me she had seen Stuart pass the window that day with a young lady, and entreated me to warn the young lady's parents, or he would ruin her; she then said, "Oh, that bad man, that awful man. I wish somebody would shoot him; don't you think he can be punished and sent to the State Prison?" she said also, "Oh, Valentine, you have no idea of the deceptions he used towards me, or how long I struggled against them; he kept continually telling me he loved me better than all the world; that my husband did not love me but another; he did this with such art sometimes that I almost believed him." The witness then detailed much further conversation in the defendant's own words of similar import. Witness then identified the confession; I recollect that in the Summer of 1859, while Mr. Burch was with the defendant, called at my office, and asked him (witness) to persuade Mr. Burch to go to Europe for two or three months for the benefit of his health.

Cross-examination.—The bond or deed witnessed by me on Monday conveyed all the real estate belonging to Mr. Burch and held in his name to Henry P. Farnum, in consideration of one thousand dollars; the property conveyed was worth more than a hundred and sixty thousand dollars; I don't know for certain, but I believe all his property was conveyed; I was agitated at the time I told Mrs. Burch she was to sign away her right of dower to the property; she said "That's all right;" Mrs. Burch was crying while I executed the deed; the deed was in Mr. Burch's writing; I did not see any person but Mr. and Mrs. Burch and Fanny Burch when I first went into the library; Mr. Burch called his wife; I heard her crying; she would not come down; I went up and saw her on the top of the stairs; Mr. Burch went down into the hall; it was there that Mrs. Burch acknowledged the deed conveying the property; she wrote on the banisters; I don't know how she got the pen and ink; she had a pen in her hand before she signed the deed; on Tuesday morning, when I went to get the defendant's acknowledgment of the confession, she was calm; I do not know when Mr. Burch left home; on that day I gave him the paper after I had attested it; I think Mr. Burch left with me; the defendant was in the same chamber as at first when I went in the afternoon on Tuesday; she was cheerful; she did not sign either paper in my presence; I have given Mrs. Burch's conversation with me, as near as possible, in her own words; I did not commit them to memory; I told Mr. Burch a few days after, that his wife had virtually confessed her crime to me; I did not tell him what she said; I think I may have said to somebody that she acknowledged that Stuart had ruined her; I did not tell all the story until a few days ago to Mr. Van Arman; I wrote down the facts on paper; I did not commit them to memory; I only read them over.

Counsel here handed to witness a book, requesting him to read a single sentence, which he did. Counsel then took back the book and requested the witness to repeat the words to Mr. Burch, and the witness could not repeat a single word. [Laughter in Court.]

Witness resumed—The conversation with Mrs. Burch when written, occupied several pages; I don't know how I recollect the exact words of Mrs. Burch; when Fanny and myself witnessed the papers both sheets were turned down, so that we could see the contents; Mr. Burch did not tell me what the contents were; but said it was a confession; in 1859 Mr. Burch contemplated going to Europe; I don't know if his wife was to go also; she did not ask me to persuade Mr. Burch to go alone; I believe I advised Mr. Burch what course to pursue during his troubles. [The witness was subjected to a severe cross-examination, calculated to shake many points in his testimony.

Direct examination resumed.—In the deed conveying the property, the firm property conveyed was about forty-six thousand dollars. Nothing further of importance was elicited up to the adjournment, at noon.

A Terrible Scene.

PARTICULARS OF THE BURNING OF THE STEAMER PACIFIC, ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

From the Louisville Democrat, Nov. 21.

The surviving officers and crew of the ill fated steamer arrived in Louisville at an early hour yesterday morning, and from them the following information of the disaster has been obtained: On Saturday evening the *Pacific* left Louisville for New-Orleans. She stopped at New-Albany for some freight and a few passengers, and then proceeded on her way, calling at Cannelton, Evansville and Henderson. She arrived at Uniontown on Sunday evening, about 6½ o'clock. It was then dark, and coal was being received on, when a quantity of hay in the vicinity of the boilers was discovered to be on fire. They broke out the ignited bales, but too late to prevent the spread of the flames and the dreadful casualty.

When Capt. Lamb and his officers found that the flames could not be stayed, they devoted themselves to rescuing the passengers and citizens of Uniontown who were on board. The forward gangway was then unimpeded, and nearly all made their escape.

The chief clerk, Mr. Smith, endeavored to save his books, papers and money, but the fire was so rapid that he had to abandon all but one package of $1,500, belonging to Capt. Braddon, one of the boat's owners, and the books and records were totally destroyed.

The fire mounted up, and spread through the cabins with terrific speed, and within fifteen minutes the noble *Pacific* was a drifting mass of fire upon the turbid river. The scene was magnificently terrific. A thousand horses, cattle and sheep were confined within the influence of the flames, and their cries of terror and pain were horrible to hear, and all perished by the torture of fire. The loss of property sustained by this disaster we alluded to yesterday, and later intelligence only confirms that part of the misfortune.

Capt. Lamb, by all accounts, was as brave and indefatigable in his efforts to save as might have been expected of so brave and generous a man. To the last he devoted himself to the task of serving others, and when he did attempt to escape it was only to meet a watery grave. He endeavored to escape by sliding down the derrick fall at the stern. He probably expected to find the yawl there, but a party of deckers had taken it, and Capt. Lamb clung to the tackle as long as possible, telling Goff, a colored man, that he could not hold on much longer. The latter pushed an oar to him, but Capt. Lamb missed it and sunk to rise no more.

The yawl was finally recovered, and the mates took from the burning wreck several persons, including Mrs. J. W. McDonald and a Mr. Burnley. Those who are known to be lost are:

Capt. Wm. Lamb, the commander, of Louisville.
Jacob Hess, a boat hand, of Portland.
Emily, slave of Mr. Hurry, the barkeeper.
Tazewell, negro cabin-boy, of Lebanon, Ky.
Two children, deck passengers, unknown, of Portland.
Mr. Marmillon, a Frenchman.
Mr. J. W. McDonald, of Indiana.
Servant girl of A. Campbell, Jr., of Virginia.

In addition to these, three females were seen to jump overboard, but one of whom was saved. Two or three others, whose names are not known, but who belonged to the boat's crew, are probably lost, together with two or three deck passengers.

The devotedness of woman's love and fidelity was never more beautifully evinced than in the conduct of Mrs. McDonald. Her husband was extremely low with consumption, and when the terrible alarm was given, his life went out, his shattered energies being unequal to the shock. But Mrs. McDonald refused to leave the body of her cherished husband. She offered princely rewards to any one who would save the body, and bravely stood by the beloved corpse, while the fire surged and swept around her, and then bore it herself to the guards of the boat, hoping that both might be rescued. The lady was only herself saved by the firmness of the mate, who forced her into the yawl and carried her to shore. Such heroic devotedness is without a parallel! Mrs. McDonald remained at Uniontown, hoping to gather at least the ashes of her loved husband.

The steamer *E. H. Fairchild*, Capt. Fausett, and her officers rendered every assistance possible to the sufferers.

Personal Liberty Bills.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

We have always held the "Personal Liberty laws" and other legal obstructions thrown in the way of the rendition of fugitive slaves to be useless and pernicious. To present this view now may be misinterpreted into a pusillanimous yielding to southern clamor. But no matter; it is magnanimous to confess and repair a wrong, and if the Free States have been wrong in this matter, it will be honorable in them to correct the error. We do not suppose it will be done under the present excitement, because it will look like an attempt to conciliate the Disunionists; but there is no harm in looking at facts as they are, and preparing to act when the proper time comes. It is very well understood that on this point alone is the South able to make out a *prima facie* case, either of violation of the Constitution or of injustice to the Slave States on the part of the North. And here they do make it out. It is of no use to quibble about it, and attempt to force another construction upon the language of the Constitution; there is no shadow of doubt that the framers of the Constitution intended to provide and did provide for the rendition of slaves, and although the present Fugitive Slave law contains provisions repugnant to all the established principles of law, and repulsive to all the sentiments of humane and Christian men, it is constitutional in its intent and scope, and is so pronounced by all competent judicial authorities. It is not strange that a law so barbarous in its spirit and so regardless in some of its provisions of the rights of the race exposed to its influence should encounter resistance, and that men and women everywhere should use all the means within their power to shield and protect the fugitive negroes. This feeling, so universal in the Free States, will prevent, as it always has, the return of any considerable number of fugitives who have once touched free soil. The personal liberty laws were not needed to make this fact certain, and they do not in the slightest degree contribute to it; on the contrary, they hinder it, by prompting the slave owners to a more obstinate determination to recover their property, and by enlisting the more energetic efforts of the General Government. Under the most stringent of these "personal liberty" laws negroes proved to be slaves are just as inevitably returned to their masters, and the only difference is that they make the process more expensive and annoying. These Northern retaliatory laws, therefore, while they do not prevent the return of a single negro to slavery, have the effect to exasperate the South, and give her occasion to complain that we refuse to fulfil an article of the compact most essential to them.

The Presidential Election.

THE OFFICIAL RESULT IN NEW-YORK.

The Albany *Evening Journal*, of Wednesday, says:

We have now official returns from every county in the State, of the vote for Electors and Governor. They sum up as follows:

For Lincoln	361,357
For Fusion	313,630
Lincoln's majority	47,727
For Morgan	358,311
For Kelly	293,321
For Brady	19,652
Morgan over Kelly	64,990
Morgan over both	45,338

The result as declared by the State Canvassers will, perhaps, vary slightly, but not materially from this.

THE RESULT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The full returns from Forest and Potter Counties have been received, and the official aggregates of the State are as follows: Lincoln, 270,170; Fusion, 176,435; Douglas, 17,350; Bell, 12,755. Lincoln's plurality over Fusion, 93,735; his plurality over Douglas, 252,820; over Bell, 257,415; majority over all opposition, 63,735. The figures for the two missing counties we add: Forest County, 107 for Lincoln; 47 for Fusion; Potter County, 1,545 for Lincoln, 521 for Fusion, 1 for Bell. The whole vote of the State is 476,710, while that of New-York is 660,000. These two States together have cast 1,136,710 votes.

A Steamboat Burned.—On Sunday evening last, the steamer Pacific was burnt at Uniontown, on the Mississippi River. She had on board a cargo valued at $100,000, comprising a large quantity of tobacco, pork and flour, besides a number of horses and mules. Most of the live stock was lost, but it was probable that the freight would be saved in a damaged condition. Capt. William Lamb, a well-known citizen of Louisville, was lost. Fortunately the passengers were all saved.

A Letter to the President Elect.

Dear old Uncle Abe: Don't let your foes frighten nor your friends fool you into making a pronounceymenter, (that's Mexican for telling what you're goin' to do in hifalutin style,) to pacify the South. You just keep as quiet as Kary and as dumb as Louy Napoleon, and it 'ill all come round right. Let 'em rare and pitch a little; you're on the box and have got hold of the ribbons. After snortin' and kickin' awhile they'll settle down into the traces and go right straight along. If you do come to a steep pitch, them old wheelers, Virginia and Kentucky, will keep the team steady. Above all, don't check 'em too sudden, but keep 'em in the road, and let 'em run till they begin to blow; then take 'em up easy and they'll go along quiet for a good long spell. Ef you follow my advice I expect to hear folks say of you what old Gyscott said of the two Boneyparts. The success of Old Abe makes us wonder whether "Old Hickory" was really a genus.

Give my love to aunt Nancy, and tell her I'll be down to the White House the first week in March. I should like a room looking out South.

Your lovin' nephew,
EEFUM SMOOTHE.

Abrum Lincoln, next President, of Springfield, Ill.

P. S.—I have seen Squire Gerard and the "What Is It?" and I consider it an even thing between 'em.
E. S.

Tide-Water Receipts.

The receipts at tide-water of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the third week of November, 1860 and 1859, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	74,700	1,559,400	253,100	283,900
1859	61,800	540,400	19,000	511,100
Increase	12,900	1,019,000	234,100	Dec. 222,200

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles so far, for the years 1860 and 1859, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	1,126,600	17,331,000	13,662,400	2,681,900
1859	702,400	4,033,600	2,607,700	2,420,300
Increase	424,200	13,298,400	11,054,700	261,600

Reducing the wheat to flour, the excess in the receipts of 1860 is equal to 3,083,880 bbls. of flour.

The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of Produce from the opening of the Canals to and including the 23d of November, have been as follows:

	1860.	1859.	1858.
Canal open	April 25.	April 15.	April 28.
Flour, bbls	1,126,600	702,400	1,801,700
Wheat, bush	17,331,000	4,033,600	7,980,400
Corn, bush	13,662,400	2,607,700	6,489,600
Barley, bush	2,681,900	2,420,300	3,217,800
Rye, bush	315,300	329,800	489,600
Oats, bush	6,155,100	5,116,900	4,561,300
Pork, bbls	7,142	41,869	37,400
Beef, bbls	8,664	16,548	42,895
Cheese, lbs	10,746,000	11,204,900	7,978,000
Lard	910,100	3,538,400	3,839,700
Butter	1,985,400	2,564,000	2,830,500
Bacon	449,800	1,772,700	3,157,600
Wool	2,029,200	3,020,900	2,804,000

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—For Monday.

United States District Court—The Calendar will not be called again this Term.

Supreme Court—General Term.—The Calendar will not be called again. Adjourned to Wednesday.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 98, 801, 1555, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1599, 1511. *Part II.*—Nos. 570, 1678, 1956, 1713, 1608, 1964, 1972, 1004, 1124, 1900, 378, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2006.

Superior Court.—No new cases will be called this Term.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 89 to 112 inclusive. *Part II.*—Nos. 113 to 136 inclusive.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

SENTENCE OF M'GOUGH — INDICTMENTS AGAINST HARBOR-MASTERS QUASHED—MULLIGAN'S CASE POSTPONED.

The first business in this Court, before Judge Gould, on Saturday, was the sentencing of McGough, in whose case the jury at a late hour on the previous evening had returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. The prisoner briefly addressed the Court, saying that he had committed the deed, but only in self-defence. On the morning of the occurrence he had sent his little boy out for some milk for his coffee, and during his absence had begun his breakfast, when the deceased came at him and struck at his face. In defence, he then seized the knife from the table, where he had put it after cutting some bread, and thrust it at the prisoner, who grappled with him, when the rest of the occurrences as testified to in the trial took place.

The Court remarked that the prisoner's account might be true. It was consistent with the facts proved, but unfortunately he had no witnesses to prove it, and the law could act only upon proof. The jury had found him guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. The law left the Court some discretion in sentencing for this offence. The prisoner might be confined for any length of time, from two to four years. In view of the possibility that the prisoner's own statement might be a true one, the Court felt inclined to pay so much respect to it as to use the discretion allowed to it in the prisoner's favor, and inflict the lowest penalty allowed. The sentence of the Court therefore was, that he be confined at hard labor for the term of two years in State Prison at Sing Sing. The prisoner seemed satisfied with the sentence, and thanked the Court for its lenity.

The case of John S. Annable, one of the indicted harbor-masters, was next called up by counsel for defence, and motion made to quash, on the same grounds as those on which the motion to quash had been made, on the previous day, in the cases of Marsten and Van Ness, indicted for a similar offence. The Court remarked, that the objections made to all the indictments in these cases were sustained, and the bills were, therefore, quashed.

The next business was the case of Mulligan, convicted of felonious assault. The prisoner being sworn stated that he had learned the cooper's trade, but had not worked at it since he was a boy. Mr. Brady, of counsel for defence, here addressed the Court. He had not hitherto been in the case, but he had listened to the entire trial, and he was convinced, as every one who heard it must be, that the conviction was illegal. The indictment had been for discharging a pistol at Oliver, while on the trial there had been no pretense that the pistol was fired at all. And he ventured to say that if any one of the jurors were to rise in his place, he would say that he designed to render a verdict only of attempt to discharge the pistol. The verdict was palpably a blunder, and he therefore moved for a stay of proceedings and a new trial.

The Court replied that by the decision of the Court of Appeals the Oyer and Terminer could not grant a new trial. The motion, therefore, must be made at the General Term of the Supreme Court. The intention to make that motion, however, need not hinder the entering of judgment now.

Counsel, however, asked that sentence might be deferred until the motion were made, in order that no more prejudice might be thrown about the prisoner than he already suffered.

The District-Attorney urged the propriety of making no distinction in the case of different prisoners, and of sentencing now, as was usually done. Besides, in the present case, he did not believe a new trial could be granted. If the indictment had alleged a discharge of the pistol, and the evidence had not proven the allegation, that was a defect which the verdict of a Jury has cured. The verdict of a Jury in the Oyer and Terminer, was conclusive of the *facts* found.

The Court remarked that it did not represent any popular feeling against the prisoner. As one of the essential elements of the administration of justice was deliberation, no injustice could come from granting a postponement of the case. As the prisoner must be sentenced by the Court in which he is convicted, and as this Court would end on Saturday next, it could not adjourn beyond that time. It would therefore grant that delay. In reply to a request of counsel that the prisoner might be admitted to bail in the meantime, the Court said it could not admit to bail a prisoner convicted of a felony, except upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, brought on a stay of proceedings granted. Application was thereupon made for a writ of *habeas corpus* on the spot; but as the bill of exceptions, though filed with the District Attorney, had not yet been settled, the stay of proceedings, necessary as a preliminary to the writ, could not be granted. The prisoner must therefore be remanded until Saturday next, when the judgment will be entered. In the meantime, a motion will be made for a new trial at the General Term of the Supreme Court, which sits on Wednesday.

The Court then adjourned till next Saturday, at 11 o'clock, when the only business will be the disposal of Mulligan's case.

Court of Special Sessions.

PETTY CRIMES—FEMALE CRIMINALS.

In this Court on Saturday, there were no cases of any other than ordinary interest, being principally complaints for light assaults and petty larcenies. Of twenty-nine persons charged with assault and battery, three were discharged, no witnesses appearing against them; one was discharged by request of the complainant; four were discharged under suspended sentence; two were granted postponement; five were remanded; nine were fined; four were imprisoned, and one was acquitted. Of thirty-five persons charged with petty larceny, two were discharged, no witnesses appearing against them; seven were discharged under suspended sentence; six were allowed postponement; six were remanded; one was fined, and thirteen were imprisoned. One person, charged with keeping a disorderly house, was allowed a postponement. About a third of all the prisoners were females. These were mostly charged with larceny, although an occasional Amazon had been playing the fistic art.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court the following cases will be taken up this morning at 11 o'clock:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—James Netten.
For Obtaining Money under False Pretences—Charles G. Thompson, Thomas Lawson, Albert Brewster, Hamilton W. Shipman.
For Misdemeanor—Henry D. Smethurst.
For G and Larceny—William H. Lazelle, Daniel Kieler, Andrew Gustavelli, Antonio Lubiao, Leopold Gustavelli, Alexander Dixon.
For Burglary—William Hunt.
For Forgery—John Murray.
For Attempt at Robbery—William Ferguson, James Southward.
For Robbery—James Shay.
For Attempt at Rape—August Stephany.
For Rape—Phillip Weidersum, *alias* Witerson.

How to Avoid Creditors.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Samuel Sheldon vs. John P. Ellis and Robert H. Ellis.—The plaintiff in this case now made an *ex-parte* application for an injunction order, restraining the defendant, Robert H. Ellis, as assignee of John P. Ellis, from selling or disposing of certain property, alleged to have been transferred, assigned, &c., to defraud the plaintiff, and to prevent his collecting a certain judgment obtained against John P. Ellis, the assignor.

The plaintiff's papers set forth that the assignment in question was made a short time previous to the trial of the action in which he obtained judgment against John P. Ellis, but that it was not delivered to the assignee—a brother of the assignor—until after the case was tried, and it was apparent that the plaintiff would obtain a verdict. It was averred that John P. Ellis, the defendant in the action, then left Court, and delivered the assignment to his brother, and gave over the possession of his property, and that the proceeding was fraudulent and intended to cheat and delay the plaintiff. As the application was *ex-parte*, of course the defendants have as yet had no opportunity to give their version of the transaction.

The Court granted the temporary injunction prayed for, and ordered the defendants to show cause, &c., on the first Monday in December.

A. Prentice for applicant.

United States Circuit Court—Nov. 24.

Before Judge Shipman.

John Derickson and George Loffley—Part of the crew of the ship *Warren*, were put on trial charged with an endeavor to commit a mutiny on board the ship *Warren* in the harbor. The evidence taken on the examination of the men before the Commissioner was read to the jury, and the case was submitted to them upon it, no other evidence being offered, and the jury thereupon found a verdict of not guilty.

Legal Notice.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.

Before all the Judges.

Special Order, Nov. 24.—It is hereby ordered that Part I. Trial Term of this Court be and the same is hereby extended up to and including Saturday next.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Mullen, J.—*Petition of Bedelin McCourt vs. Barnard Fox.*—Motion denied, $16 costs to be paid from estate.

Baldwin vs. Francis.—Judgment for $64 75.

Adams vs. Smith.—Judgment for plaintiff, on delivery of assigned property to Receiver, proceedings on judgment to be stayed, with leave to plaintiff to demur to complaint.

Douglass et al. vs. Oakly.—Referred to A. Ford, Esq.

Ingraham, J.—*Bovin vs. Marvin and Hunt vs. The same.*—Motion granted on payment of costs of trial, on bill for costs of motion. Costs to be adjusted by Clerk.

Dayton et al. vs. Goodman.—Motion denied without costs.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been, 15 bbls. Ashes, 21,873 bbls. Flour, 77,658 bushels Wheat, 26,374 bushels Corn, 6,825 bushels Barley, 255 bushels Oats, 2,889 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,193 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet, at $5 25 for Pots and $5 12½ @ $5 25 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,096 bbls., including 733 bbls. Pots, and 363 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Transactions have been quite limited at unchanged quotations.

COTTON—Continues in moderate request at, however, irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,400 bales, including middling Uplands, at 10⅝c.@10⅞c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A good demand prevails for State and Western Flour to-day, at rising prices. The reported transactions, since our last add up 20,600 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 80@ $5; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 05@5 35, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; superfine Western at $4 75@ $5; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 10 @$6; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 20@$6 10, very inferior extra Ohio at $5 20@$5 30; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 35@$5 50 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 80	@$5 00
Extra State	5 05	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	4 75	@ 5 00
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 10	@ 6 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@ 6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 35	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 55	@ 6 65
Fancy Genesee	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues in moderate request at former figures. Sales since our last 1,350 bbls., in lots, at $5 25@$5 55 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 60@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian is in demand, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 20@$7 25 ₩ bbl.; 500 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is selling at $3 25@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $3 25@$3 30 for Jersey, and $3 50@ $3 55 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Holders of Wheat claim higher prices, and are unwilling to sell at yesterday's rates, which buyers offer freely. The current movements are, consequently, limited. We have heard of sales, since our last, of only 40,000 bushels, chiefly last evening, including White Western at $1 32@$1 35; Red Western at $1 22@$1 26, the latter an extreme rate, and Milwaukee Club, part, at $1 16, and Chicago Spring at $1 10 per bushel. Corn is quiet, being held above the views of purchasers; sales have been reported since our last, of 41,000 bush. at 65c.@66c. for mixed Western; 70c.@ 72c. for White Western; 78c. for White Southern; and 67c. for yellow Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye is in request at 69c.@70c. ₩ bushel. Barley is unaltered; sales 8,200 bushels, including Canada East, part at 70c.; and State at 65c.@68c. Oats have been inquired for, including Canada at 36c.@37c.; Western at 36c.@36½c.; and State at 37c.@37½c. ₩ bushel. The receipts at tide-water of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 22d of November, have been as follows:

	1860.	1859.	1858.
Canal open	April 25.	April 15.	April 28.
Flour, bbls	1,126,600	702,400	1,801,700
Wheat, bush	17,331,000	4,033,600	7,980,400
Corn, bush	13,662,400	2,607,700	6,489,600
Barley, bush	2,681,900	2,420,300	3,217,800
Rye, bush	315,300	329,800	489,600
Oats, bush	6,155,100	5,116,900	4,563,300

HAY—Sales to-day 800 bales North River at 80c.@ 85c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Fair receipts and light sales have been reported this week. Week's receipts, 38,206 Hides and 50 bales do.; week's sales, 17,000 Hides, including, according to Messrs. Weizel & Weidemeyer, 1,225 Montevideo, 22 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Rio Grande, 22 lbs., 23c., 7 months, usual selection; 1,731 California, 23 lbs., on private terms; 5,184 Aspinwall, 18@20 lbs., 21c., less cash discount, rejecting bad Hides; 3,800 Bogota, 20 lbs., part 21c., less cash discount, rejecting bad Hides; 700 Matamoras, 22 lbs., 22c., 6 months, rejecting bad and Bulls; 760 Texas, &c., 23 lbs., on private terms; 1,100 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., part 7¼c., cash, rejecting bad Hides; 1,000 Western Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., on private terms; 200 Country Slaughter, 60 lbs., on private terms. Stock in importers' hands: 127,700 Dry Hides; 9,900 Wet Salted do.; 1,800 Horse Hides, and 216 bales East India Hides.

HOPS—Are in fair request, including new ordinary to choice at 35c.@40c.; last year's crop at 25c.@28c. ₩ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 70 ₩ thousand.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. H. D. Hill & Co., notice thus: "The market for Hemlock Sole has ruled extremely dull and heavy throughout the week, and transactions have been mainly on orders and to supply a moderate demand from our local trade, and but few Eastern manufacturers or buyers have made their appearance in the market. Prices are unsettled, some of the trade being willing to submit to a material reduction in favor of cash buyers, though for purchases on time last week's rates are demanded. We do not alter our quotations. Receipts from the tanneries this week have been more ample, (about 63,000 sides,) and at the close the stock was augmented. In Oak Tanned also, the business done has been very light. Other descriptions remain unchanged."

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

METALS—Have been quiet, to-day, at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 900 bbls., in lots, including Mess at $17, and Prime at $11 75@$12, closing $12 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive, including Hams, at 10c.@10¼c., and Shoulders at 7½c.@7¾c., chiefly within the range, ₩ lb. Bacon has not varied. Lard has been very quiet. The reported sales to-day did not exceed 80 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11½c.@12¼c. ₩ lb. Beef continues in limited demand at uniform rates. Sales transpired of 190 bbls., in lots, at $5 25@$8 50 for repacked Western Mess; $9 75@$10 for new do., do., $10 75@$11 for extra Western Mess, $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $12@$14 25 for Country Prime, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$17 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $13 50 @$15 ₩ bbl. Butter sells slowly, at 15c.@20c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese is inactive at 9c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales of 75 tcs. were reported, at $3 75@ $4 37½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales have been light to-day, only 280 hhds. having been disposed of, chiefly Cuba, at 5¼c.@ 6c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 30,000 lbs., at 10c.@10¼c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 450 bbls. at 19½c.@19¾c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were restricted, though rates favored shippers. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 12d.@ 13d.; Corn, 11½d.@12d., ₩ bushel; Cotton, ⅜d. ₩ lb., Resin, 3s. 3d. ₩ 310 lbs.; and Hops, ⅜d. ₩ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@15d. ₩ bushel; Resin, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₩ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 14d.@15d. ₩ bushel; Hops, ¾d.@⅞d. ₩ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A brig, 261 tons, to Marseilles and back from Palermo to New-York, at $4,500; a Br. brig, 8,000 bushels Wheat, to Falmouth, for orders, 15d. in bulk; a brig to Cork and a market, 15d. in ship's bags; a ship, 745 tons, to Bristol, E., 20,000 bushels Wheat, 14½d. in ship's bags, and 2,000 bbls. Flour, 3s. 9d.; two barks, same voyage, 14½d.@14¾d., ship's bags, and Flour 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d.; a brig, 216 tons, from Norfolk to Barbados, hhd. staves, $13 50; one, 330 tons, from Norfolk to Guadalupe, $15; a schooner, 165 tons, from Jacksonville to Point Petre, Guadalupe, Lumber, $13; one, 200 tons, from Jacksonville to the Windward Isles, $13; a brig, 200 tons, from an Eastern Port to North Side Cuba, Lumber, $8; one, 300 tons, to North Side Cuba and back, $3,000.

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The following will be published to-morrow:

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HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York, Publisher.

POLITICAL.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Pursuant to the provisions of the laws of this State, public notice is hereby given, by the Common Council of the City of New-York, that an Election will be held in each of the Election Districts of the several Wards of said City, on the FIRST TUESDAY of December next, (being the FOURTH day of DECEMBER, 1860.)

The Polls will be held at the places designated by the Common Council as the places at which the Elections shall be held in said City, during the present year, and the Polls will be open at sunrise, and remain open until sunset, when they will be finally closed.

The Officers to be voted for at such Election are the following:

A Justice for the Eighth Judicial District, comprising the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, in this City, pursuant to act of Act of Legislature, passed April 12, 1860.

An Alderman in each of the Aldermanic Districts of the City having an odd numerical designation, viz.: First, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth.

Two Constables in each Ward.

Six Councilmen in each Senatorial District.

One Commissioner of Common Schools for each Ward.

One Inspector of Common Schools for each Ward.

Two Trustees of Common Schools for each Ward.

And persons to fill such vacancies as may have occurred in the School Offices of the various Wards, by reason of death, resignation, or from other cause.

By order of the Common Council.

D. T. VALENTINE Clerk of Common Council.

Dated New-York, Nov. 12, 1860.

TWELFTH WARD WORKINGMEN'S NOMINATION.—At a meeting held at Mr. Jno. McQuade's, corner 4th-av. and 86th st., on Saturday Evening, Nov. 24, 1860, of the undersigned Foremen and Inspectors of the New Grand Reservoir, Central Park, and water-mains running through the Park, representing over (1,200) twelve hundred working men, of all parties, Mr. James B. Glover was called to the Chair, and Jno. F. Dawson appointed Secretary. The following resolution was presented and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hail with delight the nomination of HENRY W. GENET for Alderman of the Seventeenth Aldermanic District; that we recognize Mr. Genet as the promoter of public improvements, the advocate of public works necessary to the opening up and developing the resources of the upper section of the City, and still more emphatically the disinterested friend of the working man, and therefore, without respect to party, we most cordially and heartily indorse his renomination, and pledge our unremitting endeavor to secure his election.

JAMES B. GLOVER, President.

John F. Dawson, Secretary.

R. D. McDonald, Chas. H. Reed, John U. Gent, Henry Rankin, James Conley, P. O. Lavin, H. H. Brooks, R. L. Craig, C. K. Butler, E. J. Quirk, Chris. Smith, Daniel Rankin, Robt. P. May, James Stephenson, John E. Fenda, Stephen Keating, David Rodgers, James Gribble, wat. Glennon, James Conley, Wm. H. Ward, Thos. R. Frost, Capt. P. Edick, J. J. Mendeges, Robt. Nelson, James M. Dunlap, John Rasbach.

Committee on Resolutions—Chas. Reed, Thos. R. Frost, Capt. P. Edick, J. J. Mendeges, Robt. Nelson.

JAMES B. GLOVER, President.

Daniel Slatery, } Sec'ys.
John F. Dawson, }

SIXTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT.
REGULAR UNION CANDIDATES.
FOR COUNCILMEN:

Ninth Ward	CHARLES J. HOLDER.
Fifteenth Ward	EDWARD R. WILBUR.
Sixteenth Ward	JOHN C. HAM. WILLIAM C. BROSS.
Eighteenth Ward	H. A. T. GRANBERY. WILLIAM E. FROST.

LEMUEL W. PARKS,
Chairman Union Councilmanic Convention.

John T. Phillips, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD NATIONAL UNION ASSOCIATION.—New-York, Nov. 20, 1860.

At a meeting of the National Union Party of the XXIst Ward, held at their Head quarters on Tuesday evening, 20th inst., Mr. EDWARD N. BLOOM was unanimously nominated as candidate for Alderman of the Fifteenth Aldermanic District.

F. A. TALMADGE, President.
G. W. Bourne, Vice-President.

Wm. H. Mountfort, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at 7½ o'clock, at head-quarters, on 3d-av., near 122d-st.

WM. DUNNING, President.

W. E. Pabor, Secretary.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

JOHN L. BLEAKLEY,
For Alderman First Aldermanic District.

LECTURES.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—Third lecture of the members course, THIS EVENING, Nov. 26, at Hope Chapel, by Rev. H. G. Cominge, D. D. Subject—*Rome, its Topography and Historical Reminiscences.* Illustrated by maps and diagrams.

REV. WM. H. MILBURN, THE BLIND PREACHER, will deliver a lecture on *English Roast Beef and Plumb Pudding*, or more of *What a Blind Man Saw in England*, in the Church of the Puritans, (Dr. Cheever's) corner of Broadway and 15th-st. THIS EVENING, Nov. 26, 1860. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8. Tickets, 25 cents; to be obtained at Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st.; Horace Waters', No. 333 Broadway; Hegeman & Co., No. 511 Broadway; Embree & Jacobs, No. 134 Bowery, or at the door on the evening of the lecture.

"FRIENDS LYCEUM" LECTURES.—The first Lecture of this course will be delivered in the Lecture Room of Friends Meeting House, on 20th-st., by HENRY HARTSHORNE, M. D., of Philadelphia, on SECOND DAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject—"*Nile Experiences.*" Members of the Society of Friends, and all others connected with or interested in them, are invited to attend.

New-York, Nov. 24th, 1860.

REV. R. BAYARD SNOWDEN WILL LECTURE at Mills' Hall, Washington Heights, corner 10th av. and 156th-st., MONDAY, Nov. 26, at 8 P. M. Subject—*Napoleon at Dresden.* Admission 25 cents.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—A LAD ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD WHO would like a situation in a wholesale and retail fruit and grocery store, with a small salary the first year, may address in his own hand-writing D. O. S., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, which will meet attention.

A COOK.—AN ENGLISH OR GERMAN WOMAN who thoroughly understands the business of cook, can have a good situation in a private family by applying at No. 24 West 23d-st., on Monday, 26th inst., between 10 and 12 in the forenoon.

PERSONAL.

IDA—CALL THIS DAY AT CHATHAM-SQUARE Letter Office. MINX.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, to do general housework in a small family, with the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 85 West 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, IN A private family, a situation by a neat and competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or fine washer and chambermaid, or take care of children and sewing; is capable to fill either place; wages no object in a nice family; has good reference from her last place, where she has lived near six years. Call at No. 147 7th-av., near 21st-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, who is willing and able to work, a situation to do chamberwork and make herself generally useful; would do general housework in a small family; wages not so much an object as a home. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and assist in sewing, or chambermaid and waiter. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 West 25th-st., first floor. The best of City reference given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress and to assist with children. Can be seen for two days, by calling at No. 6 31st st., between Madison and Fifth avs. The best of City references given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a tidy, smart, young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and washing, or plain sewing; has best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl, who can take charge of a babe, or grown children preferred; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 224 West 16th st., rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a Protestant, a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; also all kinds of pastry cooking, and is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to go to the country; has got the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 276 1st-av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor, front room, for three days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as first-class cook; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; understands the management of milk and butter; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman who is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; has good City reference from her last place, and has no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 223 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., rear, first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A competent Scotch woman, a Protestant, as cook; understands baking pastry and is willing to assist with the washing; can produce good reference; can be seen for two days at No. 144 Elm-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; is willing to assist in the washing; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 191 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a German woman, who understands cooking in all its branches, and can give the best of references. Apply at her present employer's, No. 248 West 23d st., on Monday and Tuesday, 26th and 27th inst.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; to save trouble none need apply but a private family. Call at No. 232 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two competent, tidy women, with excellent City references, one as cook; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and game, and will do part of the washing; the other as thorough servant, waitress and parlormaid; wages $9 and $7; no objection to City or country. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE Protestant woman, who is a good economist, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and a good bread and biscuit baker. Has best of City reference near where she advertises from. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A NEAT, TRUSTWORTHY young woman, with the best of City reference, desires a situation in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; can make excellent bread and plain pastry; wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—A VERY CAPABLE, STRONG German girl wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; is a first-rate baker, and understands her business generally; is willing and obliging, and not afraid of work. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A VERY RESPECTABLE, TIDY Protestant girl wishes a situation in a private family to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; understands baking, &c.; has the best of reference, and no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 405 Broome-st. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, general houseworkers, &c. A large number of first-class servants every day congregate at and obtain situations at the "Select Female Employment Agency," No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Extensively patronized by the best families. None but nice, tidy, capable, obliging, well-recommended girls are wanted, or need apply.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY LADY, IN the City or country, in want of a really good, faithful servant girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework with the best of references for sobriety, neatness and honesty, will apply at No. 58 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS owning a Ladd & Webster's sewing machine, wishes to form some engagements for the Winter, to go out either with or without the machine. Address A., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—CAN CUT AND FIT ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; no objections to assist in light chamberwork, &c.; in addition would be willing to make herself generally useful. Can furnish good reference as to character and capability. Apply at No. 2½ East 23d-st., corner of Broadway and Madison-square, from 10 to 4 o'clock, until engaged.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by an intelligent and trustworthy young woman, willing and able to work either as seamstress, cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; she has most respectable references, and has no objection to go to the country. Call for three days at No. 275 Bowery.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent young woman, as waitress; is capable of taking care of silver and dining room; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 106 East 14th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—THE ADVERTISER IS desirous of obtaining a situation in a private family as experienced waitress; no objection to chamberwork and plain sewing; can furnish satisfactory City reference as to character and capability, &c. Apply from 10 to 4 o'clock, for two days, at No. 2½ East 23d-st., corner of Broadway and Madison-square.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a competent young woman, as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has lived as parlormaid and housemaid in the old country; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 26 12th-st., near University-place, in the store. Apply for two days.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.—The American Friendly Institute, No. 2½ East 31st-st., Madison square, for providing families with good, trustworthy and capable servants, of both sexes; home and foreign domestics, for City or country. Ladies and employers generally are respectfully invited to examine our reference list. Respectable girls wishing situations will apply immediately. Hotels and boarding-houses supplied gratis. J. COOK, Agent; W. H. POYNTON, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED FOR OVER ONE hundred excellent servants, in the City and country, professed cooks, thorough good plain cooks, chambermaids, waiters; also, several neat, tidy seamstresses and nurses. Families in want of first-class servants can be suited by applying at HENDERSON'S Old-established Servants' Office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with competent and honest servants without disappointment.

WANTED—BY AN ORPHAN GIRL, OF RESPECTABILITY, a situation to accompany a family going to California; she is fond of children, a good seamstress and nurse; will make herself useful and do anything honorable to get there. Address F. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office. The best of reference given.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION in the above capacity; is a good plain writer; quick at figures, and would not object to act as light porter, and willing to make himself generally useful. Salary moderate. Address J. C., Box 104 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a steady respectable Protestant man, who has served five years in the first training stables in England, and has trained some of the best horses in this country, both for saddle and harness; understands the several diseases of the horse and its treatment; will be found an acquisition in any establishment; has served four years in his last place. Address A. K., No. 693 Broadway, near 4th st., in the fruit store. Address for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a young man; is sober and steady; is willing to make himself useful; can give the best of City reference from his last employer. Address M. N., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A MAN, WITH THE best of City reference, wishes the above situation; is a good coachman, understands the care of horses and harness; is an excellent hand at planting trees, and understands things generally about a gentlemen's place. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, by a young man, who can produce seven years' references from his last place for honesty, sobriety, and capability; would keep a small garden in order if required, or make himself in any other way useful; also knows the City perfectly. Address S. K. B., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a Protestant young man who has had considerable experience in kitchen and flower gardening, forcing, and the care of green-houses. Address J. L., Gardener, Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener and coachman by a man that understands his business in both branches, and milking of cows, and can be highly recommended from his employers. Address a note to M. H., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDNER OR COACHMAN—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by a respectable Protestant man and wife, without family—the man as practical gardener or coachman, the woman as cook, chambermaid, or waitress; both understand their business perfectly; have the best of reference. Address, for two days, A. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED by a young Englishman a situation as groom and coachman in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and has no objection to City or country; has got the best of City reference from his last place. Can be seen for three days at Mr. Lockhart's, No. 98 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th-av., or a letter addressed to C. B. will be attended to.

AS INSIDE SERVANT OR COACHMAN.—A man of sober, industrious habits, wants a situation as inside servant, and can act as coachman if required, has long experience of his business; his testimonials are long and satisfactory, and can be well recommended. The subscriber is lately landed. Will be here d for three days. Address J. H., No. 39 Greenwich-st., New-York, grocery-store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a competent single young man; perfectly understands his business; can produce seven years' reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call or address No. 871 Broadway, at Mr. Newberry's fruit store, between 17th and 18th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference from where he has lived at different times for the last seven years; can be highly recommended from most respectable families in the City. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Fruman's, 877 Broadway, near 18th-st.

AS WAITER.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT MAN wishes a situation as waiter in a private family; he has been waiting for two years in one place, (and is now waiting for a situation;) the best of City reference produced. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED EVENINGS—BY a gentleman—whose time is unoccupied—either at copying or any other suitable employment. Address INDUSTRY, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]—AN OLD-FASHIONED NEW ENGLAND [illegible] of quiet habits and social disposition, will board a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Those who prefer the homelike enjoyments and substantial table peculiar to an Eastern family, are requested to call at No. 292 Hudson-st. N. B.—To parties furnishing their own room, the terms will be extremely moderate.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, living in their own house, would rent, with board, to a party of two or three who would pay a remunerative price, a handsomely furnished suite of rooms. Cars and stages leave the corner for every part of the City. Inquire at No. 72 West 32d st.

BOARDING.—AN ENTIRE FLOOR OF FIVE rooms all connecting two parlors and bedrooms and two single rooms, with all improvements, to let, with or without private table. References exchanged. Inquire at No. 1248 Broadway, between 31st and 33d sts., convenient to cars and stages.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL ACcommodate a gentleman and wife with a pleasant room and board for the Winter months. Terms reasonable. References exchanged. For particulars call at or address No. 118 West 48th-st.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with private table or without board, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, in the immediate neighborhood of Astor Library and Cooper Institute.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a pleasant room and board with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING—NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE. A few vacant rooms for families, and also for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, can be had by applying at No. 51 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, A BACK parlor and extension room on second floor, furnished or unfurnished; also single rooms, in a first-class house, pleasantly located, with all the modern improvements; convenient to cars and ferries. Apply at No. 236 Union-st. Dinner at 6.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen can be accommodated at No. 25 Concord-st., with partial board; rooms very pleasant; use of gas and bath; reference required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR SIX WEEKS FROM the 20th of December, by a gentleman with his wife and three young children and nurse, not very far from Union Square; a private family would be preferred, or one where there are but few other boarders; would like to have one floor of a house. Address, E. C., Box No. 751, Post office.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS IN the Hotel St. Germain, 5th-av., Broadway and 22d-st. Having completed the spacious dining room added to this hotel, the proprietor is prepared to make arrangements with families and single gentlemen, desiring board at table d'hôte. Private tables and meals à la carte, as heretofore.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—WITHIN five to 20 minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry, in a private family, for a gentleman and wife. Terms not to exceed $40 to $50 per month. Address A. B., Box No. 2,855, New-York Post-Office, stating terms and conveniences. References exchanged.

ELEGANT FURNISHED APARTMENTS on the first floor, including parlor and bedroom, to let, with full board; also, rooms in suits or single if desired. Location convenient to all of the stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. No. 24 University-place corner of 9th-st.

INSTRUCTION.—WANTED BOARD IN BROOKLYN, by a lady for which instruction in music, vocal and instrumental, drawing and painting, or in other branches, will be given; also partial board for a lad of 16. Address TEACHER, Brooklyn Post-office.

2 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—A fine suite of rooms to rent on the first floor, furnished or unfurnished, at the Madison Park House, cor. Broadway. Private tables furnished, if preferred. Best of reference required.

BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, and one single gentleman, in a refined and respectable family; nice rooms and good table, at No. 332 Broome-st. From this point you can ride to any part of the City.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A LARGE, PLEASANT room suitable for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Also, two other rooms, suitable for single gentlemen. Terms moderate. Dinner at 1. 40 2d-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A COUPLE OR THREE newly furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, without board; the location is central, convenient to cars and stages and near Broadway, No. 402 4th-st., Albion-place.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of house No. 173 Hester-st., separate or together, containing gas and Croton water, and being in excellent order. To a suitable person, the rent will be moderate.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—ONE OR two gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a private family, at No. 292 Henry-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

The Anniversary Festival of the SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK will be celebrated on FRIDAY, the 30th November, instant.

The members will dine together at the St. Nicholas Hotel at 6 o'clock, and they are requested to assemble at 5 o'clock for the transaction of particular business, as a motion for a proposed amendment of the Constitution, which affects the usefulness of the Society, will then be acted upon.

The following gentlemen were elected Managers at the preparatory meeting on the 8th inst.:

ALEXANDER McKENZIE, No. 79 Murray-st.
WILLIAM PATON, No. 341 Broadway.
GEORGE CRUICKSHANK, No. 52 Cedar-st.
ALLAN HAY, No. 24 Broad-st.
ROBT. B. CAMPBELL, No. 6 Hanover-st.
JAMES FRASER, No. 92 Cliff-st.

Persons interested in the Society or its associations, and wishing to unite with their countrymen in celebration of the day, can procure tickets of any of the managers.

ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Secretary.

THE VETERANS OF 1812 UNITED.—THE corps will assemble at the Mercer House, corner of Mercer and Broome sts., on MONDAY 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., in full uniform, to celebrate the 77th year of the Evacuation of the British troops from our shores; music will be furnished and a collation prepared; the Veterans of this and the adjacent counties are invited to meet with us on this occasion. By order

HENRY RAYMOND, Brig.-General.
ABRAHAM DALLY, Colonel.

J. W. Phyfe, Adjutant.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—THE members are urgently requested to be punctual in their attendance at the Regular Rehearsals, MONDAY NIGHTS, at Dodworth's Rooms, No. 806 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock. MESSIAH in rehearsal.

W. KNISELY, Vice-President.

W. H. Davas, Secretary.

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, will be held at St. Paul's Church, corner 22d-st. and 4th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at 7½ o'clock. Address by Rev. Edward Thompson, editor of *Christian Advocate and Journal*.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$6,000.—ONE-THIRD INTEREST IN three valuable patents for sale at the above price. One has been sufficiently tested to prove its great value; the other two are just ready for market. For full particulars, address J. M., (Post-office Box No. 815,) New-Haven, Conn., stating where an interview may be had.

PARTNER WANTED WITH FROM $3,000 to $4,000 capital, to purchase the interest of a retiring partner, in the planing, lumber and box business. The remaining partner requires additional capital, and the assistance of an active partner in conducting the business. Address, with real name, Box No. 1,331 Post-office.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—PARTNER WANTED.—A person desirous of forming a business copartnership with a celebrated teacher of the banjo, having $75 to invest in the enterprise can do so by addressing TEACHER, Box No. 2?8 *Times* Office. The advertiser will warrant a profit of $15 per week each.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PATENT RIGHT FOR a Motive Thermometer, with stock in trade. The parties leaving for Europe. Apply at No. 448 3d-av.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE NARDIN WATCH.

A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No 264 Broadway,
Having made arrangements for the sale of
JAMES NARDIN'S POCKET CHRONOMETERS,
And other fine Watches,
Are now prepared to offer them at the lowest market prices, and
HIGHLY RECOMMEND them to their customers.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 26, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his compensation.*

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Juive.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—King Lear.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Hamlet.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—She Stoops to Conquer—Rural Felicity.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Woman in White—The Maniac Lover.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Rev. J. C. Fletcher's Lecture on Brazil.

BOWERY THEATRE—Spalding & Rogers' Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—What Is It?—Aztec Children—Rose Elmer.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—Dusseldorf Gallery—Jarves' Collection.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—The "Cinderella" Picture.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—Adam and Eve—The Temptation and the Expulsion.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Ariel*, nine days from Aspinwall, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings over a million in treasure and the San Francisco mails of the 1st inst. Her California advices, however, have been anticipated by the Overland Express. Later news is received from the Isthmus and South America. The long-threatened diplomatic rupture between Peru and the United States has at length occurred, and Mr. Clay, our Minister, has received his passports. He was to leave Callao on the 12th inst. for New-York, *viâ* Panama. We have already given in detail the merits of the dispute, and present to-day the Peruvian version, which appears in the form of a circular sent by the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Diplomatic Corps on the occasion of the suspension of diplomatic intercourse between the two countries. The general news from Peru and Chili is unimportant. From Bolivia we learn that the brief tranquillity which the Republic has lately enjoyed is again disturbed by attempted revolution, and that a more serious danger to the actual Government exists in a threatened invasion by Peru. Fresh fuel has been added to the revolutionary fire in New-Granada, and all hopes of peace seem to have been quenched for the present. The usual number of skirmishes are reported, and the Revolutionists, of course, claim to have been successful; but the truth is that neither party is strong enough to overcome its adversary, and so the resources of the country are being gradually exhausted by this ruinous and reckless civil war. There is a report, indorsed by a Carthagena journal, that the cargo of an American vessel at Santa Martha had been seized by the authorities for the support of the troops, and also that an American citizen, formerly United States Consul at Carthagena, had been arrested and imprisoned. It is extremely probable that the stories are true, as American interests, here and elsewhere, are entirely without protection. The attempt to find a practicable route for a railroad across the Isthmus, between Chiriqui and the Gulf of Dolce, has been a total failure. So writes a well-informed correspondent.

The steamship *Arago*, with European advices four days later, passed Cape Race on Saturday night, and was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press. She left Havre on the 13th and Southampton on the 14th inst. It was reported that the attempt to negotiate a treaty of peace with China at Tien-tsin had failed, and that the English and French forces were marching on Peking, followed by the Ambassadors. Another report said that a treaty had been negotiated at Peking, but it obtained no credence. The Bank of England, in consequence of the withdrawal of a large amount of specie by the Bank of France, had advanced its rate of discount. Consols were quoted at 93⅛ @93¼ for money.

The steamer *Bremen* left this port for Southampton and Bremen on Saturday, with 97 passengers and $4,273 in specie. The *Kangaroo*, for Liverpool, carried out 15 passengers.

The steamship *Tennessee*, at New-Orleans from Vera Cruz, brings Mexican intelligence to the 21st inst. The latest reports relative to the capture of Guadalajara are fully confirmed. A bold act of robbery had been perpetrated at the Capital, which will probably have the effect of precipitating a difficulty with the British Government. The British Legation had been forcibly robbed of a million dollars belonging to British bondholders, and the greatest excitement existed in consequence. The Liberals were again concentrating on the Capital.

By the arrival of the Pony Express at Fort Kearney yesterday afternoon, we are put in possession of California advices to the 14th inst. The returns of the Presidential Election were not yet complete, but enough had been received, it was thought, to put the success of the Republicans beyond a doubt. Oregon, too, according to the latest advices, was believed to have gone the same way.

One method adopted to induce the present Administration to take no steps against the secession movement in the South is indicated in our special dispatch from Washington this morning. The President, it is stated, is in the receipt of numerous letters from leading men in the Cotton States, representing that secession is no longer a speculation but a certainty, and urging him to offer no resistance to a peaceable separation, as it will only involve his Administration in disgrace. Provided he does not interfere, they promise to let him finish his term without trouble. In other words, it is proposed that for the sake of peace and quietness he shall allow the Disunionists to have everything their own way. Whether Mr. Buchanan will accede to their modest proposition, in the face of his recent declarations, remains to be seen. The Secessionists are very active, and are holding meetings almost continually, at which speeches calculated to excite the people are made. Notwithstanding all their efforts, however, the feeling for the Union will crop out, and finds most frequent expression in the declaration, that if the North will show her desire for conciliation by the repeal of her Personal Liberty bills, the dreaded catastrophe of disunion may yet be avoided.

From Leavenworth, Kansas, we have telegraphed a rather more moderate view of the probable motives of Capt. Montgomery than reached us from Missouri. The latest information received there from Fort Scott shows that no demonstration had been made against that place. It was thought that the object of Montgomery was only to drive off some obnoxious settlers, and that he had no intention of molesting the Government officers or of invading Missouri. In fact, the burden of the news from Missouri relative to him, up to the present time, is fear that he *will* do something against the peace and quietness of that State. In a few days we may hope to obtain reliable information relative to his movements and intentions.

The prolonged spell of mild weather which has prevailed for the last two months ended in a violent blow from the southeast on Friday, accompanied with rain, which on Saturday morning changed to the northwest, when, for a few moments, we had the first fall of snow this season. It blew a gale throughout Saturday, and the weather has been of the most approved Wintry type. Some damage was done to vessels in the lower bay, but nothing serious occurred in the immediate harbor. On the lakes the gale began early on Saturday morning from the west, accompanied with snow, and is represented to have been the most severe, and probably it will prove the most disastrous to shipping which has occurred this season.

One of the most destructive fires which have occurred this season broke out on Saturday night in the stores of E. Stone & Co, at the corner of Church and Warren streets, extending through the entire block to Murray-street. Nine different firms have suffered by the destruction in whole or in part of their stock by fire or water, and the aggregate loss is set down at over $600,000, a large part of which was insured. Nearly every insurance company in the City has suffered by this fire. Seven other fires of comparatively small account, also occurred on Saturday and Sunday.

The fact that some thirty thousand complaints against liquor-dealers for infractions of the Sunday law have accumulated on the hands of the District-Attorney, with no immediate prospect of their being brought to trial, has induced the police authorities to adopt another plan with the object of enforcing a compliance with the law. On Saturday all the liquor-dealers were notified that yesterday would be the last day on which they would be permitted to violate the law without becoming liable to summary arrest and imprisonment at least for one night. The effect of the notification was apparent yesterday in a marked decrease of the number of places where liquor usually has been publicly exposed for sale, while the arrests for drunkenness were about one-fourth of the ordinary number. A movement has also been made in the direction of closing the Sunday theatres, and last evening an establishment of that character at No. 198 West Thirty-sixth-street, was visited by the Police, who dispersed the audience and arrested six of the actors.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Saturday, the case of Mulligan was postponed one week. McGough, convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, was sentenced to Sing Sing for two years. The Court then adjourned until next Saturday.

The Stock and Money markets were further improved on Saturday by the bold turn in the Bank movement in the direction of expansion. Outside of Banks there was no pressure of mercantile paper, but a fair business done at 12 ℘ cent. for single names which had previously been forced at 21@24 ℘ cent. The extreme advance in the Stock market was not maintained at the close; New-York Central 78¼, after selling at 79¼ ℘ cent., and other Railways in proportion. Exchange on England keeps down to 100@102 for Merchant bills, and 103@104 for Bankers. The Domestic Exchanges quite unsettled by the suspensions at Philadelphia and South.

Flour was in good demand and was very firm. Wheat and Corn were held at rates above the views of buyers and were quiet. A moderate business was transacted in Cotton, but at irregular prices. Pork and Whisky were more sought after and were dearer. Lard, Beef, Hemp, Hides, Fish, Fruit, Foreign Liquors, Coffee, Metals, Molasses, Sugars, Rice and Tobacco were lightly dealt in. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay and Hops. The freight engagements were restricted, although shippers had any existing advantage. There were 498 vessels of all classes in port.

The Sectional Troubles—Suggestions of New Compromises.

Augusta, Friday, Nov. 23.

A resolution was offered in the Georgia Legislature demanding the repeal, by Northern States, of laws obstructing the rendition of Fugitive Slaves; also an enactment of Congress for removing obstructions by Territories in the introduction of all property; such action being contingent on Georgia remaining in the Union.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Here is something tangible. *It suggests a basis on which negotiations can be inaugurated.* South Carolina goes ahead without "rhyme or reason." There, it is not disunion for cause, but disunion *per se*.

Assuming the possibility of coming together in a fraternal spirit for the purpose of effecting "a more perfect union among the States," we are not without hopes that the result may prove auspicious. With a mutual desire to harmonize differences, let us suppose that in the place of a *vindictive* Fugitive Slave law—a law repugnant to manhood and honor—one should be enacted which arms the Federal authorities with all needful power for its execution, *together with a provision making Counties where Fugitives are rescued by violence, from officers who have them in charge, liable for the value of the slaves so rescued.*

And in regard to the other vexed question, viz.: the right of going into the Territories with slaves, *why not restore the Missouri Compromise line?* That secured to the South all Territory adapted, by soil and climate, to its "peculiar institution."

These suggestions come from a very distinguished and influential quarter, and deserve the attention which they cannot fail to receive. If the public mind throughout the North and West is sufficiently convinced that there is danger of disunion, to be ready to assent to *any* scheme of compromise, the *Journal's* intimations will doubtless be received with favor. As to that fact we have not sufficient evidence as yet to warrant a decided opinion. It must be confessed that the experience of 1850 and 1854,—the enactment of new compromises and the readiness with which one still older and more sacred was repudiated,—has rendered the very word "compromise" odious to the great mass of the Republican Party throughout the Free States. They will therefore be very cautious about giving their assent to such a project as that which the *Evening Journal* has suggested.

Whatever may be the feeling just now, however, we have very little doubt that the necessity for a compromise of some sort, if peaceful relations are to be preserved, will, ere long, become more clearly apparent. We cannot resist the conviction, forced upon us by evidence of the most trustworthy character, that disunion is the *settled purpose* of South Carolina; that two or three other Slave States stand ready to second and support her in it the moment she shall take a decisive step,—and that nearly all the rest are disposed, if not determined, to join in resisting any attempt on the part of the General Government to coerce them into submission. We believe this to be the actual state of the case at the present moment; and except in a very few localities at the South, we see no conservative movement of any vigor or vitality. As to the Gulf States, if there is any Union feeling in any of them, it has not yet taken any organized form.

The danger is that any plan of compromise that can be suggested comes too soon for the North, and by-and-bye will come too late for the South. The restoration of the Missouri line ought to be satisfactory to moderate, conservative men of both sections,—though, in view of the opinions of the Supreme Court and the claims of the South, it would be necessary to embody it in an amendment of the Constitution. Neither section would probably run the risk of making it dependent upon an act of Congress.

The amendment proposed by the *Evening Journal* of the Fugitive Slave law ought to satisfy the whole South. It goes far beyond the plan suggested by the Times, though it grows out of the same general idea,—that, namely, of reimbursing the owner the value of his fugitive instead of having him returned.

It remains to be seen whether there is any desire or spirit of compromise on the part of either section. We shall be agreeably disappointed if the suggestion is not scouted,—not only by Southern journals, but by Northern opponents of the Republican Party.

The Herald's Pons Asinorum.—Our veracious and always reliable neighbor, the *Herald*, placed yesterday in the van of all its special telegrams from Washington an announcement

> "That Capt. Meigs, of the Engineer Corps, who has now the charge of *the fort at Tortugas*, Florida, having heard that the Disunionists in that region contemplated a raid upon his fort, applied to the commander of one of the ships-of-war on that coast for protection, and that the naval officer, with equal haste, *gave orders that as soon as any body of men, in unusual numbers, should be seen on the bridge leading from the mainland to the fort, a fire of shell should be opened upon the bridge for its destruction.*"

"Of course," adds the conservative *Herald*,

> "This was done without the orders of the Administration, who will doubtless dispatch a proper rebuke to those officers. *Such imprudence is calculated to exasperate the South, and precipitate a collision between the State and Federal Governments.*"

Many as have been the wonderful discoveries made by our wonderful neighbor, this discovery of a bridge forty miles in length, reaching from the mainland of Florida to the Island of Tortugas, is certainly not the least astounding! Such a work of engineering skill should not lightly be destroyed, standing, as it does, only second in importance to the bridge connecting Havana with Key West, over which latter piece of masonry the *Herald*, in a few days more, may start a locomotive with a train of cars. We beg the naval officer who is in command "of one of the ships of war on that coast," to hesitate before destroying this really prodigious bridge. Let him resist any Disunionists who attempt a forty-mile march across it from the mainland of Florida; but let the bridge itself be spared, until some persons other than the *Herald's* correspondents have seen and taken measurement of its proportions.

The Perils from Kansas.

The country is again threatened with very serious dangers from Kansas. The movements of Capt. Montgomery,—in themselves sufficiently exasperating,—are likely to be sohandled by desperate and reckless politicians as greatly to add to the sectional excitement and increase the difficulties of restoring peace. He is represented by the current reports as waging a war of Abolition, and as threatening and actually taking the lives of Pro-Slavery men in his vicinity. On the other hand, it is asserted that the question of Slavery has nothing to do with the movement,—but that the people who have been driven from their homes and despoiled of their property, by authority of the Federal Government, have taken up arms in their own defence.

It is stated that the President has sent orders to Gen. Harney to suppress all resistance to the laws. If he is resolved to carry out the ruthless and unjust policy, by which these settlers are to be robbed of everything they have in the world, simply because the Government saw fit to change the Indian boundary line, Mr. Buchanan might at least have committed the duty to some man likely to perform it with more humanity than Gen. Harney. He ought also to have clothed some proper person with authority to ascertain the facts of the case,—the causes of the disaffection, and the means of removing them. We believe he would have found that Slavery has nothing whatever to do with these troubles,—but that the people have been goaded to violent measures by the injustice of the Executive Department of the Government.

As things now stand, whatever of violence may have occurred in Kansas, is likely to be followed by more. Gen. Harney is quite certain, if he has received the orders alleged to have been sent, to ride rough-shod over the inhabitants of the offending section, and to trample down everything like disaffection under the hoofs of his cavalry. He is not a man to feel the faintest throb of sympathy with the sufferings of despoiled families, or of homeless and starving women and children. Whatever is done will be done in the most relentless and remorseless manner. It is very easy to foresee the effect such a treatment of the case will produce upon the people of the North and West, and especially upon the great mass of the Republican Party. They will see in it only a continuance of the cruel heartlessness which has marked the conduct of the Administration towards Kansas from the very commencement of her history,—and will turn a deaf ear to all hints of compromise with those who are responsible for it.

At the South, on the other hand, this sympathy with the Kansas sufferers will be regarded as the old hostility to Slavery,—and the raid of Montgomery as only a repetition of the raid of John Brown. Due care will be taken to discredit every statement that shall ascribe it to the land question, and the only version of the story that will prevail at the South will make it a second edition of the affair at Harper's Ferry.

If Mr. Buchanan desires to promote the adjustment of pending difficulties and preserve the peace of the country, he will find use for all his prudence and wisdom in the treatment of this question. He will make a fatal mistake if he regards it as purely a military matter, and hands it over to the summary logic of Gen. Harney.

The Herald and the Panic—Tribute to Worth.—The *Herald* misunderstands us. We had no thought of disparaging its influence or of hurting its feelings. We acknowledge, moreover, the becoming modesty which prompts it to disclaim having so much power to create business panics, and to ruin private character and credit, as some of its neighbors, moved thereto doubtless by jealousy, are inclined to ascribe to it. Instances of such self-depreciation are sometimes met with in other walks of life. A man who creates a temporary panic in the Fire Department, and sets all the fire-bells in the City ringing a general alarm, by the mere use of a lucifer match, seldom obtrudes his "power" and "influence" upon public notice. The man who throws a Ward into commotion by committing a murder in it, is quite apt to hide his great faculties in retirement—and even that great artist who dispatched Dr. Burdell, and threw the whole community into an excitement which the *Herald's* finest efforts have seldom equaled, has modestly put aside all public recognition of his greatness, and claimed neither the honors nor the rewards which the public would gladly pay.

The *Herald's* disclaimers are quite as natural, though perhaps a trifle less sincere. It probably understands that, after all, it does not require a great deal of genius to damage personal character or to destroy business credit, and that anybody who will cry "mad dog" at the top of his voice for a little while in a crowded street, will create a panic of the most decided sort,—whether there is any mad dog there or not. The *Herald*, moreover, is not entitled to the credit of *creating* panics,—it only feeds and nurses them. It merely secures them fair play. It takes good care that they shall have all the stimulus and encouragement they need to thrive upon, and that everything that tends to allay them or to comfort the souls of their victims, shall be compelled to stand back awhile. This is doubtless a desirable service,—for the *Herald's* purposes at all events;—for how is a "sensation" to be made profitable if it is nipped in the bud? Every panic,—like every other dog,—must have his day;—and the *Herald* is entitled to some sort of recognition for the steady determination which it shows to see that it has it.

We are more than ever satisfied of the propriety of our course in declining to print the budget of communications which reach us taking an entirely different view of the subject,—and denouncing the *Herald* for its incendiary course. These writers assume to speak on behalf of the business men of the City,—but it is quite clear they do so without the slightest authority. If our business men disapproved of its course,—especially if they deemed it disastrous to business, they would scarcely select a journal so hostile to their interests as the medium of their advertising and the source of their intelligence. They have the remedy for such mischief, so completely in their own hands, that they must approve the *Herald's* course,—else they would not sustain it. And as they are the best judges of their own business, we shall not presume to interfere. They will read, and advertise in, and thus encourage and support precisely such newspapers as they like the best,—and they need no information on this head from anybody else.

Steel Boilers.

The explosion of the *Mohawk*, and of the *Globe*, lake steamers, within a few days, instantly killing 18 persons, in addition to the six similar disasters within a little over a fortnight, very seriously suggests the question of a better boiler material—at least better than *cast iron*, the failure of which, in the boiler of the *H. R. W. Hill*, last week, cost forty persons their lives. Meanwhile, from motives of economy, thick wrought-iron plate is objected to as being expensive and heavy. The Albany Iron Works are furnishing boiler-steel warranted to stand a third to a half more pressure than first-class iron, at the price of first-class iron. Several English manufacturers are doing the same. Why is not steel employed?

We shall now be referred by the old folks' party, with all the triumph and enthusiasm of which they are capable, to the paragraph going the rounds, to the effect that steel boilers are a failure. Mr. John Penn, a leading English engineer and steam engine builder, has recently constructed a "crack" boat named after himself, to run between Dover and Calais. "Steel boilers were put in, but the expansion and contraction of the steel plate has been found to be so much greater than that of iron that they are almost useless, and the steel boilers are now being taken out and iron boilers substituted." And we shall be advised to keep quiet about steel forevermore.

On the whole, this is a very amusing paragraph; it reminds us of another of Mr. John Penn's exploits. A year ago he tried superheating steam after a fashion which other people had found abortive in the long run, though it did well at first. Mr. Penn ignored the recent practice, and thought to astonish the world by a magnificent novelty. He did astonish the London *Times*, and his praises echoed far and wide. But his superheating apparatus burnt out after a little while, whereupon superheating was pronounced impracticable, just as steel now is. Singularly enough, however, the recent practitioners, whose precedents were not exhumed from the early records of the steam engine, have continued to practice the art of superheating with great success. Mr. Wethered's American plan is largely adopted on new British ships.

This prepares us for Mr. Penn's experience with steel boilers. We are personally familiar with the fact that steel fire-boxes have been used for four years and upwards, on various British lines—the Scottish Central, for instance—and that they are rapidly supplanting copper, being superior in every particular. Steel has been used in this country for similar purposes, much longer than Mr. Penn's marine steel boilers have been, and with such success that the professional opinion is thoroughly in its favor as compared with iron or copper. Now a locomotive fire-box is the most trying situation for boiler plate; the water spaces are narrow, and the combustion is more intense than in marine boilers, and the plates, therefore, get hotter and expand more. If steel can be used in the first case, it certainly can in the second. Unequal expansion never causes trouble in other parts of well-designed boilers besides the fire-boxes. Again, copper answers well enough, even in fire-boxes; in fact, it was exclusively used in English locomotives. Nobody finds fault with the expansion of copper, and no one will pretend to say that it does not expand very much more than steel with the heat of the fire.

Finally, steel expands about the same as iron if not *less* than iron, and we predict that Mr. Penn's boiler will go to pieces equally fast when rebuilt in iron. Such authorities as Lavoisier and Laplace tell us, from actual experiment, that the coefficient of the expansion of soft steel is 1-927, while that of iron is 1-819, and that of copper 1-584. And the text books inform us that the relative expansibility of solids by heat, is nearly in proportion to their compressibility. Zinc, for instance, being among the most compressible of metals, is the most expansible of all solids hitherto observed. The relation of steel to iron and copper then, may be at once determined.

We suspect that Mr. Penn made a very bad boiler. Experts will tell us that a boiler *can* be made which will go to pieces in half an hour from the effects of excessive expansion. By depriving a boiler of ample water-spaces, and provision for rapid circulation of water, so that the heat may be taken up as fast as delivered by the fire, the plates will get red-hot, and expand and contract with the alternate rising and going down of the steam, and will very soon buckle and crack. Without reference to philosophers' experiments or theories, however, we point to the long and successful use of steel for locomotive fire-boxes, for boiler-tubes of all sorts, and for entire boilers, both locomotive and stationary, and we ask Mr. Penn to reconcile his single experiment with the quite different general practice.

What next, Mr. Penn? We have been using surface condensers with success for some years, although there are very inferior ones known. Perhaps you will favor us with the information that surface condensation is abortive, after you have tried it on a second *John Penn*.

The boiler steel furnished at the price of first-class iron boiler-plate, is at least a third stronger than the iron, and of practically the same weight for a given thickness. Therefore, for a given cost and weight of boiler, steel is a third safer, since it is generally admitted that insufficient strength of plate is the usual cause of explosions, and that electricity, gas, and all other mysterious forces have nothing to do with it except to shield cheap engineering from censure.

The Harbor-Master Indictments Quashed.—The indictment, a short time since, of three harbor-masters,—appointees of Gov. Morgan,—for taking illegal fees, excited no little comment, and became the occasion of severe attacks, in the political Press, on the system of Executive appointment, as administered by the present incumbent of the Executive chair. The accused professed themselves anxious for the investigation, and a Democratic District-Attorney promised them speedy and entire satisfaction in this respect. The public, therefore, expected, with considerable interest, the development of the case, and held its judgment in suspense until a jury should decide the issue. But the best laid "plans of men and mice gang aft astray;" and in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Saturday, the indictments against the accused officials came to a natural death, the result of constitutional defects, existing from their birth.

In the case of one of them, however, that of Marsten, the indictment was not quashed until the evidence on the People's behalf had shown that a fee had been taken from a coasting vessel, which was by law exempt. What different bias the statements of the witness might have received from a cross-examination, it is impossible to tell; for, before the trial had proceeded further, the counsel seemed to lose that eagerness for investigation which his client had professed, and asked an acquittal on the ground that the indictment did not allege the vessel in question to have been a coaster, and, therefore, testimony to that effect could not be introduced. The objection was fatal, and so the trial ended. The other indictments had been even more carelessly drawn, neither properly alleging an offence under the statute, nor an extortion at common law, though apparently having both in view. They were, therefore, all dismissed, and the defendants discharged.

The Woman's Library.—It will be seen by the notice in another column that classes in French and German have been organized in connection with the Woman's Library, and that although they have been filled with great alacrity, there is still room for a few more pupils in each branch. The opportunity thus offered to women engaged in teaching, or others, is one which ought not to pass unimproved.

Amusements.

Mr. Ullman has lifted his little head once more above the troubled waters in which he has tumbled the past two months. The hope so long deferred which has made sick the operatic heart has come at last. "La Juive" is to be brought out to-night with even greater circumstance and crowds than distinguished its production at the Winter Garden last Spring, where the perfume of two hundred super-"dignitaries" at 10 cents each a night absolutely fumed everyone out of the house. Even still the vase retains somewhat of their fragrance. Mr. Ullman promises us, we perceive, in addition to a variety of acolytes and people of that class, no less than two cardinals, three archbishops and four bishops, which, considering that this commodity is becoming scarce on the other side, is extremely liberal. The cast includes, in addition to Fabbri and Stigelli, who appeared in this opera at the Winter Garden, Formes and Anna Bishop. The same leader, Anschutz, reigns over the orchestra—Max Maretzek not having yet returned from the Havana. The Muzio troupe open also to-night at the Academy of Music at Philadelphia.

The theatres offer strong attraction this week, and open their Winter campaign with unusual vigor. At the Winter Garden Mr. Edwin Booth appears in the character of *Hamlet*, being what may be fairly termed his first appearance in New-York. It is true that some three years since he played for a few nights in this same Theatre when in its old form, and under the direction of the late Mr. Burton, but it was then in, perhaps, the precisely most unhappy period of its chequered existence, and the management was so loosely conducted by Mr. Jarrett, and the engagement surrounded by so many unfavorable circumstances, as to fairly warrant us in not considering it an engagement by which Mr. Booth should be judged. Still, with all these disadvantages, Mr. Booth reaped then a golden crop of renown, and wore the blossom of that rare genius, as an artist, assigned to him with such lavish admiration at Boston, and by so many of his friends.

Miss Keene produces also to-night a string of stray and sparkling beads of various hues and forms, entitled "The Seven Sisters." The piece can hardly be more disconnected than the advertisements which announce it, poor little verbs and substantives being thrown upon the world without the smallest provision for their support, with all that charming but careless affluence which distinguishes the style of the fair lessee.

At Wallack's, Mr. Charles Walcot, of whose merit as an artist it is unnecessary to speak, takes his benefit to-night, offering "She Stoops to Conquer" and "Rural Felicity." Mr. Walcot has recently recovered from severe illness, and his many friends, in addition to an entertainment of great attraction, will be afforded an opportunity of paying a congratulatory compliment to a gentleman with whom they have passed many evenings of delight. "Playing with Fire" continues through the week. Mr. Lester Wallack has on his easel a new piece not yet christened here, but which has been already played in Boston with much success, and is founded on Madame De Gerardin's "Tartuffe," one of Rachel's most wonderful personations. It will introduce to the public a new and native claimant for its favor in the person of Miss Henriques, a daughter of one of our most popular New-York merchants.

Mr. Forrest gives "Lear" and "Othello" and "Hamlet" again this week. The latter will give an opportunity of comparing the intellectual and physical schools as exemplified in Mr. Booth and Mr. Forrest.

Barnum has, of course, found a new wonder for this week, a Miss Dora Dawson, half man and half woman, with a deep and powerful tenor and sweet and delicate soprano voice. For the moment she will divide with the Aztec Children the public astonishment and delight.

The New Bowery and the Old rest on their stock attractions. The New Bowery has become an established success. Hooley & Campbell's are crowded as usual.

The Hutchinsons sing at the *Athenæum*, Brooklyn, this evening, and not at the Tabernacle, as has been wrongfully announced.

Miss Cushman opens at the Boston Theatre to-night. She will be supported by Mr. Couldock, Mr. H. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gilbert, Mr. J. Dunn, and a tolerably strong Company. Her engagement does not extend for the present beyond a fortnight. At its close she goes to Messrs. Wheatley and Clarke, of Philadelphia. On the 11th of February Miss Cushman returns to the Winter Garden, and will appear, as promised, in the characters of *Hamlet* and *Nancy Sykes*. The extraordinary success of her *Meg Merrilies* rendered it impossible to give time for her appearance in these parts during the last engagement. It was on the whole perhaps the most successful Miss Cushman has ever played. In the eight weeks she realized within a few hundred of $10,000, making her income, if measured in the same proportion, more than double that of the President of the United States. Mr. Forrest gets even a shade still better terms, and even many stock actors receive a steady yearly income higher than that of our Secretaries of State. Mr. Brougham received last season at Wallack's $175 a week, besides benefits and allowance for his pieces; Mr. Lester Wallack receives $125 a week; Mr. Blake $115, and W. Walcot $100. At the Winter Garden and Niblo's, Messrs. Couldock and Dyott received $70 and $50, and Messrs. Conway and Fisher $70 and $60 respectively a week. At Miss Keene's this season there are no high salaries, but at the opening of the last she paid Mr. Jordan $100. Last season, too, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Jefferson received each $150 a week under the management of Mr. Stuart. Neither Garrick, nor Betterton, nor Munden, nor Dowton received one half this sum in their best days. No wonder, with such increasing salary of artists, and diminution in the price of admission, that managers now-a-days never realize the same sums as of old. The days of managers have gone by, and that of actors, scene-painters, and carpenters have succeeded.

Miss Gannon's benefit on Saturday night at Wallack's was a bumper. She is still the most piquant and pertest of our *soubrettes*.

The Spanish Frigate in our Harbor.—The arrival of the Spanish frigate *Berenguela*, in our harbor, attracted considerable notice, and a large number of our citizens were anxious to visit her as soon as she dropped anchor. Like all other strangers, she desired to don her best dress, put on her best behavior, and be equipped to the uttermost advantage, before she was placed under surveillance by a scrutinising public. The report which went abroad, and which we unintentionally assisted to disseminate, that visitors would not be admitted without "passes" is unfounded. Capt. Rodriguez and his officers will be glad to receive and entertain every respectable citizen who may present himself at the ship's side for admission. No passes are required, and American machinists are especially invited to come "on board." The Spanish Captain says, with true liberality, "come one and all, and we will treat you well."

Rev. J. C. Fletcher's first lecture of his series at the Cooper Institute, which was postponed on account of the storm on Friday evening, will be delivered this evening.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

The Leaders Trying to Induce the President to Keep Quiet.

Advices from Washington, Richmond, Charleston, Columbia, Augusta, Milledgeville, Jackson, New-Orleans, Nashville, and Other Points.

MOVEMENTS TO MEET THE MONEY PRESSURE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SECESSION CONSIDERED A CERTAINTY—SOUTHERN ADVICE TO PRESIDENT BUCHANAN—TEXAS TO BE A SEPARATE NATION—A PACIFIC CONFEDERACY, ETC.

Washington, Sunday, Nov. 25.

The President is in receipt of numerous letters from various leading men in the Cotton States, saying that secession is no longer a speculation but an absolute certainty, and urging him to offer no resistance to peaceable separation, as it would do no good, but involve his Administration in disgrace. They promise to let him close up his term without unnecessary trouble, provided he does not interfere. Only one letter of a large number has breathed Union sentiments, and the writer begged that some steps should be taken at once to arrest the tendency of things.

Private advices of reliable character from Texas State that the Lone Star flag will be again raised there, and that Texas will organize a Government for herself. One Union having failed, she will not risk attaching herself to the second. Her representatives now here rather favor the idea, should dissolution take place.

Senator Latham having arrived, the Pacific representatives are to hold a meeting, with a view to issuing a joint address to their constituents, urging a separate Confederacy, including California, Oregon, Washington, Utah and New-Mexico.

The action of the Mississippi Senators and Representatives was not altogether unexpected here, as letters from Senator Davis to President Buchanan, had developed the whole plan of proceedings in advance. It is believed that the Representatives of several other States will follow suit, after arriving here, during the present week.

The resignation of the South Carolina Senators is much regretted by Mr. Buchanan, as it jeopardizes some schemes on foot which may be further alluded to in a few days, and which are designed to affect the future operations of the Government, should it continue.

A gentleman of distinction from Florida, who arrived here this afternoon, says that the kidnapping of free negro sailors by parties in that State has aroused great indignation among her citizens. Strenuous efforts are being made to trace the negroes and bring the guilty parties to punishment.

Every one here is now looking with deep interest to Northern manifestations, and a repeal of all obnoxious legislation is eagerly anticipated. This is regarded as the first step necessary to arrest the threatened revolution and disruption. Q.

FROM VIRGINIA.

THE OPINION OF A GEORGIA CLERGYMAN—SECESSION IN THE PULPIT.

Richmond, Va., Sunday, Nov. 25.

A well-known gentleman, a resident of Augusta, Ga., directly from that city, informs me that the disunion sentiment is rife there, and no mistake about it, but if the North will make concessions, Georgia may be induced to remain in the Union. He is himself a thorough-going Fire-eater, but if the North will abolish her Personal Liberty bills, all will be Unionists instead of Secessionists. Disunion is inevitable unless some compromise is made. He also tells me that Hon. Alexander H. Stephens is on the minority side, but if the people will give him their ears, he would soon be on the majority. He is a personal friend of Mr. Stephens, and a clergyman of high standing here. He preached a sermon this evening, taking for his text, "Enter into your closet and pray to your Father in secret." During the sermon he said it was the duty of every good citizen to pray for the peace and harmony of the country, and that we might live as heretofore in unity. He took occasion to say also that the North was the aggressor, and if the Personal Liberty bills were not repealed, he apprehended a dissolution of this beloved Union. The clergyman is a native of the North, and was educated there.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

MONEY AFFAIRS IN CHARLESTON—MILITARY MATTERS, ETC.

Charleston, Friday, Nov. 23.

After a consultation, to-day, no definite conclusion was arrived at on the question of suspensions.

Letters received from Georgia say that Alexander H. Stephens expresses the opinion that Georgia will undoubtedly follow South Carolina in secession. He steadfastly opposes such a course.

Senator Toombs writes that the secession movement is daily gaining ground. It grows stronger and stronger in Georgia.

Charleston, Saturday, Nov. 24.

The money pressure continues unabated to-day. The South Carolina Railroad discharged one hundred hands.

The banks are sustaining each other, and will not suspend till the telegraph announces that the New-York banks have suspended.

It is rumored, on good authority, that the Military Committee will report to the Legislature a bill appropriating four hundred thousand dollars for the purchase of ordnance; also, a bill empowering the Governor to call out the State troops immediately in case coercion is attempted.

Columbia, Sunday, Nov. 25.

Yancey and others spoke here last night.

Augusta, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 24.

Mr. Meminger, in a speech recently at Greenville, S. C., advised secession, but said it was impossible for South Carolina to secede without a war with the General Government. He therefore urged thorough preparations. He said South Carolina could only be attacked by water. He trusted the citizens in the mountains would be ready to march to the protection of Charleston.

FROM GEORGIA.

DISUNION DEMONSTRATIONS AT COLUMBUS AND AUGUSTA—BANK SUSPENSIONS LEGALIZED—TROUBLE IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Columbus, Saturday, Nov. 24.

The demonstration made here to-day was the greatest ever seen in Western Georgia. All the merchants closed their stores and joined in the procession. Flags and banners were suspended on the streets, the military and Southern Guard paraded in procession, and cannon were fired as a salute to the Southern Confederacy. Messrs. Yancey and Rice spoke in the morning to a crowd of five thousand people. John Cochrane, of Alabama, speaks to-night, with Senator Iverson and Mr. Crawford.

Nine-tenths of the people—men, women and children—wear the disunion cockade.

The secession feeling seems to pervade all classes.

Augusta, Ga., Sunday, Nov. 25.

An enthusiastic meeting was held here last night. Senator Toombs, Judge Stearns and Dr. Miller spoke, and resolutions were adopted in favor of secession. Meetings are being held daily and nightly in different portions of Georgia, indicating that the popular feeling is strongly in favor of secession.

Milledgeville, Saturday, Nov. 24.

The House to-day resolved to elect electors next Thursday. A motion was made to elect a Senator the same day, which was lost. Many members urge the election, and there will be, probably, a flare-up among the friends of the aspirants.

The Bank bill, which passed the Senate, has been engrossed for the third reading in the House. This act repeals the law forbidding banks from sending their notes out of the State for the purpose of discounting drafts; it repeals the restrictions against selling but sight checks, and in view of the monetary troubles and secession, suspends the operation of the acts inflicting the pain of forfeitures for not paying specie; prohibits levying *fi. fas* in favor or against suspended banks during suspension, provided, in either case, satisfactory security is given. It is believed the law will pass.

Merited encomiums are passed here on STEPHENS' and HILL's speeches. All the patriots are not yet dead, though the country is overrun with demagogues.

FROM LOUISIANA.

SECESSION MEETING IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 24.

An immense meeting, irrespective of party, was held at Odd Fellows' Hall, in this city, last night. Great enthusiasm prevailed and a number of speeches was made. An association, called "The Southern Rights Association of Louisiana," was formed, to promote concert of action amongst the Southern States, and to organize Minute Men and volunteer companies throughout the State.

Messrs. WALTER COX & Co., and Messrs. FELLOWES & Co., cotton factors, failed yesterday.

FROM TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 24.

A call upon the Governor has been published, asking him to convene the Legislature to provide for a conference by Convention with the Southern States.

JOHN BELL, by request, is preparing for publication an *exposé* of his views upon the present crisis. It is to be published on Monday or Tuesday.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Miss., Saturday, Nov. 24.

The Congressmen of this State met in this city to-day, and unanimously declared for a Southern Confederacy.

The secession movement creates great enthusiasm throughout the State.

ACTION OF THE BOSTON BANKS.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 24.

The following resolution was adopted at the meeting of Bank officers this forenoon:

Resolved, That the Associated Banks of Boston believe it to be the duty of the Boston Banks to maintain the integrity of specie-paying Banks in the present crisis; and, in order to meet the demands of the commercial community, they will render all aid possible for the accommodation of the public, by discounting to the utmost extent of their ability.

The action of the Bank officers at the meeting today is considered favorable. It was decided that the balances at the Clearing-house should be paid partly in bills, instead of wholly in specie. This measure will greatly relieve the Banks, and enable them to discount freely. The course of the Banks meets general approval, being deemed safe and judicious.

ST. LOUIS MONEY MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 24.

Sight drafts on New-York are very scarce, and range from 3 to 5 per cent. premium. Missouri funds and Illinois and Wisconsin currency sell at 3 per cent. below bankable funds, and gold is at 6 per cent. premium for the same funds.

SUSPENSION OF WM. O. BROWN & CO.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 24.

WM. O. BROWN & Co., bankers, of this city, suspended payment to-day.

THE RETURN OF STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

During the past week, 121 passengers, who sailed from this port to Charleston and to Savannah, were not permitted to land, and have been returned to this City, free of expense. The steamship *Nashville*, Capt. MURRAY, of the New-York and Charleston line, brought back 47 steerage passengers, who were sent back by order of the Mayor of Charleston. The *James Adger*, of the same line, brought back 32, and the steamship *Florida*, of the New-York and Savannah line, returned 14 cabin and 28 steerage passengers. The public works in Charleston have been suspended, and business generally is dull, so that the passengers returned, who were principally mechanics and laborers, could not have found employment. One of the reasons given for their return is, that owing to the suspension of business, they would have been unemployed, and might have become a burden to the city. Several of the passengers and the commanders of the ships say that they were not offered either violence or insult—that they were told that, owing to the excited state of feeling, it had been deemed best that they should not land.

THE KANSAS TROUBLES.

No Demonstration against Fort Scott—A Moderate View of Capt. Montgomery's Motives—Excitement in Missouri.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Saturday, Nov. 24.

The latest information received here from Fort Scott shows that up to Tuesday night no demonstration had been made there. It is thought here that the object of Capt. MONTGOMERY is only to drive off some obnoxious settlers, and that he has no intention of molesting the Government officers at Fort Scott, or of invading Missouri. His original band has probably been largely reinforced by men recently driven from the New-York Indian lands, and rendered desperate by want. Further intelligence is expected tonight.

Gen. HARNEY and Gov. MEDARY will arrive here tomorrow.

The force at Fort Leavenworth is ready to march at a moment's warning.

WARSAW, Mo., Saturday, Nov. 24.

Col. SNYDER, with some four or five others, left Bolivar yesterday afternoon for Nevada City and the borders of the State, to ascertain, if possible, the state of things in that section. He left the Polk County Rangers in readiness to march immediately upon the receipt of orders from him.

We may soon expect later and reliable information from the scene of disturbance.

A gentleman, just in from Osceola, states that the citizens of that section are in a great state of excitement, apprehending that Capt. MONTGOMERY, with his band of Jaw Hawkers, would push on to that place for the purpose of taking possession of the Bank there, and its contents, which could be easily effected in the present unarmed condition of the people.

The last news of MONTGOMERY's movements was that a portion of his band was at Boll's Mills, only twenty-five miles from Osceola, and it was feared that he was about to march on the latter place.

A small independent company of Minute-Men left here this evening, well armed, for the scene of action.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 24.

The different military companies met at their armories last night, when Gen. FROST gave them Gov. STEWART's final orders, which were to proceed at once to the frontier. Several speeches were made by officers. Quite a number of recruits outside of the Companies enrolled themselves for the campaign. The Brigade, about 600 strong, will leave at 10 o'clock tomorrow, by an extra train to Syracuse, thence across the country to the scene of the disturbances.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Nov. 25.

The brigade of Missouri Volunteers, under the command of Brigadier-General FROST, mustered into service by order of Gov. STEWART, for the protection of the Western frontier, left on an extra train on the Pacific Railroad, at 12 o'clock to-day. The brigade numbered about 700, embracing eight companies of infantry and engineer corps, one company of cavalry, and three pieces of artillery, fully armed and equipped for one month's campaign.

Maj. BELL, of the United States Arsenal, furnished a full supply of shot and canister for the battery, 40,000 rounds of Minnie balls, and sixty rounds for each of the Colt's revolvers.

Some three or four thousand people assembled at the dépôt to see the expedition off, and much interest and enthusiasm was manifested.

The Kansas Sufferers, &c.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 24.

Hon. AMOS A. LAWRENCE presided at a meeting in Tremont Temple last night, in aid of Kansas. Speeches were made, and a Committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions.

Mayor GREENE, of Cambridge, has been nominated by the citizens for reëlection.

BRACKETT's stable, in North Morgan-street, was burned last night, with six horses.

News from the Pike's Peak Region.

FORT KEARNEY, Friday, Nov. 23.

The coach of the Western Stage Company, from Denver 19th, passed this evening for Omaha, with the mails and messenger of Hinckley & Co.'s Express, who had $16,000 in charge, 24 hours behind time, owing to a severe snow-storm Monday night, reaching seventy-five miles east of Denver. Two coaches of the C. O. C. and P. P. Express, which left Denver 20th, also passed this evening, by which we get the following:

DENVER CITY, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

It has been snowing here all yesterday and last night. The snow now is over six inches deep around Denver, and said to be 18 inches on Palm creek, and in the Pinery, 40 miles northwest of this city. Gregory mines are deeply coated with snow. No mining news of interest.

During the past week the Republicans have been joyous, and all others express themselves strongly anti-disunion.

The coach with Denver dates to the 22d, passed here this afternoon. It brings $14,750 in treasure.

DENVER, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Weather Tuesday night intensely cold. Thermometer yesterday 10° below zero.

News from Mexico.

THE REPORT OF THE CAPTURE OF GUADALAJARA CONFIRMED—THE BRITISH LEGATION ROBBED OF A MILLION DOLLARS, ETC.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 24.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived here with Vera Cruz dates of the 21st inst.

The news of the capture of Guadalajara is confirmed.

Seven thousand men were expected at Morelia to march with the Liberals on the City of Mexico.

The British Legation at the City of Mexico had been robbed by force of a million of dollars belonging to British Bondholders. Great excitement prevailed throughout the country in consequence of it.

Movements of Lincoln and Hamlin.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Nov. 25.

Mr. LINCOLN leaves here for Springfield in the morning.

Mr. HAMLIN leaves for the East this evening, accompanied by Senator WILKINSON, of Minnesota. The former will tarry with Senator CHANDLER, at Detroit, to-morrow, and reach Cleveland on Tuesday morning, on a visit to Senator WADE.

Most of the time of Mr. LINCOLN has been absorbed here by four or five men, who have greatly annoyed both Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. HAMLIN with persistent invitations to dinner.

ROBERT SCHENCK and DON PIATT, of Ohio, and General ROBINSON, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, have performed the part of suite to the President elect.

Prominent gentlemen have been here to see Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. HAMLIN on important business concerning public affairs, and left without accomplishing their object.

To-day Mr. LINCOLN and Mr. HAMLIN attended the St. James Episcopal Church, with ISAAC N. ARNOLD, Member of Congress elect, and afterwards dined with J. Y. SCAMMON, Member elect to the State Legislature.

Official Vote of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Nov. 24.

The official vote of this State is as follows:

Bell	66,016
Breckinridge	52,836
Douglas	25,644
Lincoln	1,466

The Board of State Canvassers.

ALBANY, Saturday, Nov. 24.

The State Canvassers have adjourned to Monday. There are no returns yet from New-York, Kings, Ulster and Sullivan Counties.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Observance of the Sunday Laws.

LIQUOR SHOPS CLOSED—FEW ARRESTS FOR INTOXICATION—A THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE STOPPED AND ARRESTS OF SIX OF THE ACTORS.

Another attempt on the part of the police authorities at suppressing the Sunday traffic in liquors, was initiated on Saturday last. Since Mr. KENNEDY has occupied the position of Superintendent of Police, no active measures have been adopted for the punishment of the violators of the law, the operations of the police having been confined merely to the reporting of the offenders every Monday morning at the office of the District Attorney. In this way nearly ten thousand complaints have accumulated on the shelves of the Public Prosecutor since the commencement of Mr. KENNEDY's appointment, making, with the addition of those reported previously, a grand total of abou thirty thousand cases upon which no judicial action has been taken; a few hundred of the cases only having been brought to judgment. In view of this discouraging state of things, and the District-Attorney having announced his intention to wait the result of an appeal in one of the cases, before attempting to prosecute any of the others, it has recently been determined to arrest the offenders by a summary process, and try the effect of confining them at least fo one night in the cell of a Station-house. Accordingly, on Saturday, the various Police Captains were summoned at Headquarters, and informed that as their present efforts for suppressing the Sunday liquor traffic had resulted in no good whatever, in future the other method was to be enforced. Directions were then given to notify the liquor-dealers that yesterday would be the last day in which they would be suffered to proceed in their open violation of law without being arrested, and every Sabbath hereafter, not only the proprietors of the liquor-shops, but also their bar-keepers, or substitutes, who might be found engaged in the public sale of intoxicating drinks, were to be taken into custody. This information having been generally given, its effect was yesterday very marked. Most of the dram-shops were closed, and the total number of arrests of intoxicated persons in every Precinct of the City was but 50—34 of whom were males and 16 females, being a decrease of at least three-fourths from the usual number. The Sunday theatres are also to fall under the ban of the authorities, and yesterday the first move towards preventing representations in them was made. At 8 o'clock last evening Inspector CARPENTER, Capt. McKELVEY, of the Twenty-second Ward, and a force of men visited the Blume Turn Halle, No. 198 West Thirty-sixth-street, where a large audience of both sexes was witnessing theatrical performance. Inspector CARPENTER went upon the stage and addressed the crowd, who dispersed at his request, while six of the actors were taken into custody and locked up for the night. The names of the prisoners are SIMON BRENNER, GEORGE MANN, WM. KIESLER, ANTHONY KESSEL, PHILIP ANDREAS and CHAS. LANG.

Local Politics.

TAMMANY NOMINATIONS FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.

The Tammany Conventions for the nomination of School Officers were held in the various Wards on Saturday evening, with the following result:

The Second, Third and Fifth Wards adjourned without making any nominations to Wednesday evening next.

The First, Ninth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth adjourned to Tuesday evening.

The Fourth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second adjourned to this evening.

The Thirteenth adjourned, to meet a Conference Committee from Mozart Hall on Wednesday evening.

The Seventh Ward adjourned, to meet at call of the Chair.

The Nineteenth Ward did not meet.

In the remaining Wards the following nominations were made:

SIXTH WARD.—School Commissioner—Pat'k Wade; Trustees—Pat'k Reynolds, Jno. Tucker; Inspector—Wm. Niles; Constables—Thos. Boyd, Daniel Duffy.

EIGHTH WARD.—School Commissioner—Peter Crawford; Inspectors and Trustees not nominated.

ELEVENTH WARD.—School Commissioner—Wesley Smith; Inspector—James De Witt; Trustees—And'w Storms, Ross McGuire.

FOURTEENTH WARD.—School Commissioner—H. P. West; Trustees—Francis O'Reiley, Chas. S. Mathews; Inspector—Michael Corcoran.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.—School Commissioner—C. Godfrey Gunther; Inspector—Michael Ryan; Trustees—Dennis P. Brennan, Holley D. Clapp.

TWENTIETH WARD.—School Commissioner—Nelson J. Waterbury; Inspector—Peter Farrell; Trustees—Jno. R. Bradley, Jas. G. Dimand.

MOZART ALDERMANIC NOMINATIONS.

On Saturday night, the various Mozart Hall Aldermanic Conventions met and made the following nominations: District No. 5, Samuel J. Montgomery; District No. 7, Thomas Lawrence; District No. 9, Samuel P. Munsen; District No. 11, adjourned to this night; District No. 13, Nicholas Seagrist; District No. 15, John S. Betts, John Kinsley, Jacob Voorhies; District No. 17, Henry W. Genet.

HOMICIDE IN NASSAU-STREET.—Coroner SCHIRMER on Saturday, held an inquest at the New-York Hospital upon the body of WM. BUND, a tinsmith, in the employ of Mr. GILHOOLEY, at No. 78 Nassau-street, whose death resulted from a fractured skull, produced by a mallet in the hands of a fellow-workman named JOHN CROWLEY. The evidence showed that deceased on Tuesday last went to the shop and was accused of being intoxicated by his employer. He denied the charge, and told CROWLEY that he had been making statements to Mr. GILHOOLEY, prejudicial to his character. CROWLEY thereupon became angry and inflicted the blow with the mallet. BUND soon afterwards left the shop, and it was not thought that he was much hurt. The next day, however, he had become so ill that his friends removed him to the Hospital. CROWLEY hearing of the turn the affair had taken, fled, and the police are of opinion that he took passage for Europe in the steamship *Persia*. The jury rendered a verdict, charging him with having caused BUND's death.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE BEARDSLEY DIVORCE CASE.—This case, which has been on trial in the Supreme Court before Judge LOTT and a jury for several days past, presents some curious features. The plaintiff, ALFRED BEARDSLEY, and defendant, MARY E. BEARDSLEY, were united in marriage in 1849, and lived together until about 1855 without anything special happening to mar their married life. In 1854, it is alleged, Mrs. BEARDSLEY formed the acquaintance of Dr. FRANCIS MAHAN, under the following peculiar circumstances, as drawn from the Doctor himself, on the witness stand: One pleasant afternoon he was seated in Thompson's Saloon, Broadway, New-York, when he saw defendant, in company with a Miss GREENWOOD, seated at an opposite table. The Doctor and defendant cast furtive glances at each other. Smiles and nods were interchanged. The ladies soon left the saloon. The Doctor followed them. Mrs. BEARDSLEY dropped a flower upon the sidewalk; the Doctor rescued and preserved it until reaching Barnum's Museum, where they all entered, when he restored the lost treasure, and received the smiles and thanks of its fair owner. Suffice it to say that "the acquaintance" thus auspiciously commenced ripened into friendship, and there being but one step from friendship to love, that was easily taken, and resulted in a private marriage in 1855. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father MALONE, of St. Paul's Church, E. D., under a dispensation granted by Bishop LOUGHLIN. This was rendered necessary by the fact that the parties desired—for reasons which will hereafter appear—that the usual bands should not be publishen. Dr. MAHAN swears that up to the marriage he only knew Mrs. BEARDSLEY as MARY EVELINE SEYMOUR, daughter of Admiral SEYMOUR, of Nova Scotia, and it was not until they had been married several months that he discovered she was the wife of another man. She represented to him that she resided with a relative on Brooklyn Heights, and wished their marriage to be kept a secret until after she was twenty-one years of age, because if it was known before that time, she would forfeit a large amount of property to which she would then be entitled. The marriage was consummated at the Brandreth House, International Hotel, at the Drs. office in Wooster-street, and at various other places.

The first witness placed upon the stand, of importance, was Rev. Father MALONE, who swore positively that he performed the marriage ceremoney between Mrs. BEARDSLEY and Dr. MAHAN. Several other witnesses were introduced to show that the parties had been seen frequently together on Broadway, at THOMPSON's and TAYLOR's saloons and at BARNUM's Museum.

The defence, as set forth in the opening speech, of course, is adultery on the part of plaintiff, and a denial that the defendant is the woman united in marriage to Dr. MAHAN by Father MALONE. The latter branch of the case has not yet been reached. The testimony of the defence, thus far, goes to show that the plaintiff has been guilty of offenses similar to those which he charged against his wife. Several witnesses testify to acts of this nature. The case will be continued to-day and will not probably be concluded before Wednesday night next.

The plaintiff in this suit was formerly a merchant, doing business in New-York. He is now a clerk in a warehouse on Greenwich-street. The defendant is a daughter of Rev. JOSEPH LAW, pastor of a church at Gowanus. One child, a daughter, now 10 years of age was the only issue of this union.

SENTENCED.—The case of BETSEY NICHOLS, (colored,) indicted for killing her husband in Gravesend, L. I., on the 29th of September last, was called on in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge EMOTT, on Saturday, when a plea of guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree was accepted, and the prisoner was sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of two years. The prisoner is 41 years old and was born in Flatbush.

SINKING OF CANAL-BOATS.—Several canal-boats, loaded with coal, were sunk in the East River, near the foot of Fulton-street, during the gale Saturday night.

Immense Stock
OF
WINTER CLOTHING, &c.
GREAT REDUCTION!!!

We have concluded to offer our large and complete stock of WINTER CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS for men and boys at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, preparatory to removal.

We are determined to close out the entire stock in the present stand, bring what it may. This presents A GREAT OPPORTUNITY to provide complete outfits from the LARGEST STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS in the City, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

Phrenological Examinations,
WITH CHARTS AND
WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS OF CHARACTER,
GIVEN DAILY BY
FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

Now Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Prices Established for Seven Years,
$40 and upwards.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Lester's Sewing Machine For Sale—Nearly new and in good order. Cost $65. Will be sold for $25. Address Mrs. MASON, Box 101 *Times* office.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
WITH IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

Increased facilities for manufacturing and the curtailment of litigation expenses consequent upon recent decisions of the United States Courts, justifies the sale of Wheeler & Wilson's Manufacturing Company's Sewing Machines, with important improvements, at greatly reduced prices. The superiority of these machines for family use, and manufactures in the same range of purpose and material, is attested by tens of thousands using them. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

The Charles Frodsham Watch.
TIFFANY & CO., NO. 550 BROADWAY,
SOLE AGENTS IN NEW-YORK.

Persons wishing to procure this most reliable pocket time-piece, the celebrated Watch, indorsed by the British Admiralty, distinguished by the first awards of the London and Paris Expositions, and more recently by the Grand Russian Medal of Honor, can only be sure of a genuine article by purchasing at the above-named authorized dépôt.

No Panic! No Crisis!
New-York Banks all right. Millions of dollars in specie in their vaults. They have wisely joined hands, and the financial panic is dead. Bank discounts are expanded, both country and merchants secured, and all of this glorious result is supposed to be in consequence of thousands of dollars saved to the public which would have been paid out if GROVER & BAKER had not just greatly reduced the prices of their noiseless Family Sewing Machine.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Finkle & Lyons' Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Clirehugh's Illusive Wig— A Novelty—Partings warranted not to soil or stain—fit guaranteed—no turning up behind. Made only by CLIREHUGH, No. 290 Broadway, cor. Reade-st., near A. T. Stewart's.

Toothache cured in five minutes by Dr. TOBIAS' wonderful Venetian Liniment, or no pay—Headache in half-an-hour. Sold by all druggists and storekeepers. Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Prepare for Cold Weather.—Bartlett's Hot-AIR FURNACE and PORTABLE HEATERS are powerful and economical. Estimates made for warming churches, &c. BARTLETT & LESLEY, 426 Broadway.

Furs, Furs, Furs, at Wholesale Prices, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

SUFFERN—ZABRISKIE.—In Hackensack, N. J., by Rev. A. H. Warner, J. BOGERT SUFFERN to SARAH F. ZABRISKIE, daughter of Simeon Zabriskie, Esq.

MUMFORD—HADDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 21, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. P. Hastings, JOHN MUMFORD, Jr., to EMILY L., eldest daughter of ALEXANDER HADDEN, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

WINANS.—In this City, suddenly, on Sunday morning, Nov. 24, Mrs. SABRINA WINANS, widow of Isaac Winans, in the 59th year of her age. Also, on the same morning, after a short illness, GEO. BALDWIN, son of the above, in the 34th year of his age.

Their funeral services will be held in the Carmine-st. Church, (Rev. Mr. Hastings, Pastor,) on Tuesday morning, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation. Their remains will be conveyed to Greenwood for interment.

COMSTOCK.—In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 23, MARIA ANTOINETTE, only daughter of Sylvester W. and Maria Antoinette Comstock, aged 9 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 100 East 23d-st., at 12 o'clock this (Monday) morning.

PAINE.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 24, MARY W. PAINE, wife of John D. Paine, aged 27 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 250 Division-st., this day, (Monday,) 26th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

☞ Washington papers please copy.

MUIR.—In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 23, after a lingering illness, JAMES MUIR, a native of Kelso, Scotland, in the 86th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from Rev. Dr. Thompson's Church, corner of Grand and Crosby sts., this day, (Monday,) Nov. 26, at 1½ o'clock. Interment at Greenwood.

VAIL.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 23, of consumption, at his father's residence, No. 101 Orchard-st., STEPHEN OAKLEY VAIL, aged 20 years.

His remains will be removed this (Monday) morning, to White Plains, for interment.

OLMSTED.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 25, Mrs. CAROLINE, wife of Lyell T. Olmsted, aged 25 years, 11 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 137 2d-av. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

MIDDLEBROOK.—In this City, early, on Sunday morning, Nov. 25, Mrs. RUTH MIDDLEBROOK, in the 84th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her daughter, Mrs. T. T. Merwin, and her grandson, Jonathan H. Crane, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 78 Clinton-place, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 27, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Elizabeth for interment.

TUCKER.—In this City, suddenly, on Friday night, Nov. 23, MOSES TUCKER, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his sons, William and Edward C., and his son-in-law, Dr. George S. Carter, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 23 Amity-st., this City, on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Orange, N. J., for interment.

KERR.—In this City, of disease of the heart, on Sunday morning, Nov. 25, Mr. SAMUEL KERR, son of Capt Kerr, R. A., of Rochester, Kent, England, at the age of 27 years and 8 months.

His friends, and the members of Polar Star Lodge, No. 245, Free and Accepted Masons, and the order generally, are invited to attend his funeral, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday morning, Nov. 27, from his late residence, No. 34 East 12th-st.

COVEL.—On Saturday, Nov. 24, EMILY IRENE, only child of William E. and Adeline A. Covel, aged 1 year, 5 months and 24 days.

FORDHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 23, AUSTIN S. FORDHAM, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) 26th inst., at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. 133 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

McCOY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 25, of congestion of the lungs, DANIEL RUTTAN, youngest son of William and Mary McCoy, aged 11 years, 3 months and 19 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 209 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Canada papers will please copy.

MYRICK.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 24, at the residence of his son, James R. Myrick, JAMES MYRICK, formerly, and for many years, ship master out of the port of New-York, in the 63d year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Westfield, N. J., for interment, where the funeral services will be held in the Presbyterian Church, at 1 o'clock P. M., this day, (Monday,) 26th inst.

COUTANT.—In Williamsburgh, on Saturday morning, Nov. 24, at the house of her daughter, suddenly, of paralysis, Mrs. MARY ANN COTUANT, wife of Louis Pintard Coutant, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 134 South 2d-st., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in the family vault at Trinity Church.

FRAZER.—In Jersey City, N. J., at his residence, No. 63 Hudson-st., on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 24, Capt. WILLIAM H. FRAZER, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

IRWIN.—In Hoboken, on Sabbath afternoon, Nov. 25, MATTHEW ELLIS, youngest son of John H. and Margaret Irwin, aged 1 year and 8 months

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 183 Washington-st., Hoboken. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

PRICE.—In Passaic Village, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 24, Mrs. MARIA J. PRICE, wife of John Price, and daughter of the late John Gouge, of Philadelphia.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her son-in-law, P. C. Coffin, Passaic Village, N. J., this (Monday) morning, at 10½ o'clock. Interment at Greenwood. Carriages will be in waiting at foot of Cortlandt-st., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

HOAG.—In Stratford, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 21, Mrs. MARIA A. HOAG, widow of the late Mark Hoag, aged 70 years.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 561, Nov. 24, 1860.
61, 60, 64, 38, 7, 11, 55, 30, 18, 16, 59, 42, 32.
Class No. 562, Nov. 24, 1860.
31, 6, 74, 46, 38, 3, 42, 45, 52, 63, 49, 39, 35.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 24, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address,
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh,
Kings County, New-York.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES,
SOMETHING NEW FOR GENTLEMEN,
SOMETHING NEW FOR MISSES,
SOMETHING NEW FOR BOYS,
IS
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS,
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER SUPPORTER
AND
BRACE SUSPENDER.
Pamphlets gratis.
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TO AID 30,000 STARVING AMERICANS!!
4,000 MUSEUM TICKETS
Are for sale at the Offices of the *Times, Tribune, World* and *Sun*. These tickets are the generous contributions of Mr. Barnum, to aid the poor, famishing people of Kansas. Friends of humanity, I appeal to you! Cold, and hunger, and nakedness are upon a suffering people; women and children sinking down to death, within the jaws of famine! Your aid is needed now! Do not delay! THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1860.

RICH CARPETING.
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FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CHOICE STYLES
MEDALLIONS, VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.
Best styles English VELVETS, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Best styles English TAPESTRY, 80c. to $1 per yard.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP used in season NEVER FAILS TO CURE ALL diseases with which children are affected during the process of teething. For the nervous Affections, Convulsions, Fevers, Inflammation of the Bowels, &c., that attend this period of children, she recommends it as sure to produce the desired effect—giving rest to the mother and relief and health to the infant.

NOTICE.—THERE IS ROOM FOR A FEW MORE pupils in the classes now forming for the French and German languages, at the Woman's Library, in the University Building, University-place, opposite Washington Parade-ground. The classes will commence in December.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.
RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT arrests decomposition of the flesh, curing purulent discharges, all running sores, diseases of the eyelids, nose and lips, and every type of scrofulous, syphilitic, eruptive and tubercular disease.
Radway's Remedies are sold by Druggists everywhere.
RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., N. Y.

GAS FIXTURES.
J. & T. DONALDSON,
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one block west of Broadway,
Offer for sale a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GAS FIXTURES, suitable for stores and private dwellings, at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HOW TO MAKE THE WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES GROW.—Use my Onguent; it is no catch-penny trash, but has now been before the public for eight years, and has always given satisfaction. It is carefully prepared, and will not stain or injure the skin, but will force the beard or moustache to grow on the smooth face in six weeks. I send it by mail, postage free, to any part of the country. Price, $1. Sold, also, by dealers generally. R. G. GRAHAM,
No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE SUN AND ITS RIVALS.

From the Daily World, of Saturday last.

"We now announce that on and after Monday next the price of the *World* will be two cents per copy."

In connection with the failure of this last attempt to establish a penny daily in this City, in opposition to THE SUN, the publisher of that paper presents the following selections from a list of some seventy journals, which have failed in a similar effort, since the establishment of THE SUN, in 1833. As an item from the unwritten history of journalism, it will be found interesting, while it may, at the same time, furnish a useful hint to those whose taste for the expensive luxury of opposition to established institutions, is likely to develop itself in future.

Morning Star, 1836.
The Union.
Human Rights.
Splinificator.
The Eagle.
The Jeffersonian.
The Woman.
The Man.
The Constitution.
The Transcript.
The Morning Star, 1834.
The Crisis.
The Humorist.
The Democrat.
Ladies' Morning Star.
The Penny Daily Gazette.
The Irishman's Advocate.
The Citizen and True Sun.
New-York Daily Whig.
Morning Dispatch.
Merchant's Day Book.
Moon.
The Native Am. Democratic Citizen.
Major Downing's Advocate.
The Mechanic.
The Advertiser.
New-York Whig.
The American Flag.
Democrat, 1836.
The True Sun, 1835.
The Independent Press.
The Irishman.
The Mechanic.
The Bee.
The Arena.
The Aurora.
True Sun, 1844.
New Era.
The Olio.
New-Yorker.
Know Nothing, 1854.
Truth.
World.

The following comparison of the daily circulation of THE SUN for the 24 weeks since the establishment of the *World*, June 14, 1860, with the 24 weeks next preceding that event, will show precisely how far the circulation of the SUN has been affected by the *World*:

	24 weeks since June 14.	24 weeks prev. to June 14.
Highest circulation for any one day.	72,000	72,087
Lowest circulation for any one day.	58,320	56,400
Highest average for one week	64,560	65,061
Lowest average for any week	59,152	58,618
Average daily circulation for the 24 weeks since June 14	60,780	
Average daily circulation for the 24 weeks next preceding June 14	63,099	
AVERAGE DIFFERENCE IN THE CIRCULATION OF THE SUN DURING THE TWO PERIODS	2,319	

The public are assured of the strict accuracy of this statement of circulation.

W. C. CHURCH,
Publisher New-York SUN.

THE NEW-YORK OBSERVER,
A RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR FAMILY PAPER,
Is the largest newspaper in the world,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
And devoted to religious, literary and secular intelligence of every variety.

Its mammoth sheet is so arranged as to constitute
TWO COMPLETE NEWSPAPERS,

The one religious and the other secular, each of which is larger than a majority of its cotemporaries. IT IS NOT SECTARIAN IN RELIGION, NOR PARTISAN IN POLITICS, but designed for a pleasing and instructive companion in every Evangelical Christian Family. It is thoroughly conservative and opposed to all the disorganizing *isms* of the day.

A large number of the best writers of the age, as special contributors and correspondents, in all the principal countries of the world, are united with a full editorial corps of long experience, to give interest and value to the paper.

THE RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT,

Besides its editorial articles and correspondence, contains a summary of the most important movements of all Christian denominations.

THE SECULAR SHEET,

In addition to the foreign and domestic news, has departments of Agriculture, of Science, and of Commerce, the latter embracing full and accurate reports of the Money, Produce, Cattle, and other markets up to the time of going to press.

The price of the *Observer* is $2 50 a year in advance.

To every person sending us the names of *five new subscribers*, with one year's payment in advance, ($12 50,) we will give the same for *five dollars*, which will be deducted from the subscription for the first year.

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MR. LORD'S LECTURES ON REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN, AT RUTGERS INSTITUTE.—The Rev. JOHN LORD will repeat his Course of Historical Lectures on *Great Representative Women*, at the Rutgers Institute, on Murray Hill, Fifth avenue, on successive TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock, for the convenience of those who are unable to attend his Evening Course at Clinton Hall.

The Lectures will commence on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, Nov. 27, with *Paula, the Roman Matron of the Fifth Century*, to illustrate Female Friendship.

Tickets for Five Lectures, $2—Single admission 50 cents. To be had at Mr. Crowen's Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, and at the door. Only 250 tickets will be sold.

REV. MR. LORD'S LECTURES ON REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN.
The Fifth Lecture of this Course will be given on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at 8 o'clock.
SUBJECT:
Madame de Staël—The Literary Woman.
Tickets, 50 Cents.

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Our usual SOUTHERN SALES having in a great measure been stopped in consequence of the present political troubles, we are prepared to offer, FOR CASH,
$100,000 WORTH OF
CHINA, GLASSWARE, SILVER-PLATED GOODS, CHANDELIERS,
BRONZES, CLOCKS AND FANCY GOODS,
at prices heretofore unknown in the trade.
Those "complete sets," 257 pieces French china and rich cut and engraved glass, which we sold for $95, reduced to $65. We invite an immediate examination of our goods and prices. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE.
Hegeman's Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed it will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
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GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
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USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paint, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., without injury to the most delicate color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. Be sure that you get Hegeman's.

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The largest stock of Stereoscopic Goods at the lowest prices ever offered in America, ready for the holiday trade. THE LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY,
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Send for Catalogue.

PLATED GOODS AT RETAIL.—I AM OFfering my fine assortment of Plated Urns, Cake Baskets, Castors, Tea Sets, Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, &c., for retail at manufacturer's prices.
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

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THE PERFECT GIFT-BOOK,
FOR THANKSGIVING,
FOR CHRISTMAS,
AND NEW YEAR.
C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., N.Y.,
Has now ready,
THE SECOND THOUSAND OF
FOLK-SONGS.
A BOOK OF GOLDEN POEMS, MADE FOR THE POPULAR HEART,
By J. W. PALMER.

Upward of sixty original illustrations, exquisite in design and execution.

FAC-SIMILES OF THE ORIGINAL AUTOGRAPH COPIES OF FIFTEEN FAMOUS POEMS,

By Hood, ("The Song of the Shirt,") Tennyson, Bryant, Leigh Hunt, Longfellow, Barry Cornwall, Holmes, Kingsley, Payne, ("Home, Sweet Home,") Whittier, Browning, Lowell, Emerson, Willis, and Pinckney—

Expressly contributed to this work by the Poets or their friends.

IN ONE VOLUME, ROYAL OCTAVO,
Printed on the finest tinted paper, at the Riverside Press, Cambridge,
And superbly bound in Turkey Morocco, richly gilt; also in Antique Morocco and Morocco elegant. Price of each style, put up in a neat box, $10.

In this volume, which has been several years in preparation, it has been the editor's purpose to bring together over two hundred famous and favorite pieces of a purely sympathetic and emotional character—poems which, having won the unqualified praise of refined criticism, possess also a peculiar charm for the popular heart. The reader will recognize many a rare old bit of poesy, which, though affectionately remembered, he would have been at a loss where to look for. The designs exhibit rare beauty and originality. Among the artists are: CHURCH, EASTMAN, JOHNSON, KENSETT, McENTEE, HILL, BARRY, EYTINGE, BOUGHTON, DARLEY, McDONOUGH, McLENAN, WALLIN, HOPPIN, PARSONS, MEFFERT, HENNESSY, NAST, and others.

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Each of these exquisite engravings are real gems of art, and will bear the closest examination, not only as illustrations of the beautiful poems they accompany, but as specimens of the perfection which our artists have reached. The fac-simile poems, from manuscripts furnished by the authors, are a curious study, full of interest. The volume will be a household treasure.

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AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ELEGANT EDITION OF THE CRITICAL, HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS OF
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Price in Cloth, $2.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN,
FOR MAKING
BREAD, TEA CAKES,
ALL KINDS OF PASTRY, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
EDW. CHAMBERLIN & CO.,
Proprietors of Shawmut Chemical Works,
NO. 33 INDIA-ST., BOSTON.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN is the result of careful chemical research.

Bread of all kinds, made by using it is light, more digestible and nutricious, has an agreeable, natural taste, is less liable to sour, will retain its moisture longer than by any other process, and the whole preparation for the oven need not exceed ten minutes.

It is not perishable, and is available in places and at times when yeast is not within reach, as at sea. In all climates, and under all circumstances, it may be adopted, thus obviating all difficulty of procuring yeast or other ferment which is frequently of an inferior quality, rendering the bread more or less unwholesome.

It is valuable as regards economy, as a saving is effected in the flour of not less than 16 per cent. In the common process, much of the saccharine of the flour is lost by being converted into carbonic acid gas, and the waste is incurred solely for the purpose of generating gas to raise the dough. By using Concentrated Leaven this waste is avoided, and the gas obtained in a manner equally efficacious. Fermentation destroys a part of the flour or meal; a barrel of flour, weighing 196 pounds, which ordinarily makes about 250 pounds of bread, gives by this process 290 pounds, thus effecting a very important saving. By conformity to the directions on each package, any person capable of ordinary attention may conduct the process, and the result will invariably be highly satisfactory.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. HAYES.
ASSAYER TO THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

I have analyzed the Concentrated Leaven manufactured by Messrs. Edw. Chamberlin & Co., with reference to its purity and efficiency of action in producing the effect of yeast in distending dough, and thereby rendering it fit for making bread. This article is skilfully compounded, from perfectly pure materials. It raises the dough without consuming the sugar or any other principle in the flour, perfectly; and the same weight of flour will produce more sweet, palatable bread than can be obtained through the aid of yeast; while for cakes and pastry it is invaluable, as it saves all risk and much time of the pastry-cook. [illegible] and the result will [illegible] extended use.

A. A. HAYES, State Assayer.

HOW TO USE IT.
BREAKFAST AND TEA ROLLS.

Three teaspoonfuls of Leaven to one quart of flour; mix thoroughly with a spoon; add a little salt and [illegible]; mix as soft as possible with cold milk or water, (milk is preferable,) and bake immediately in a quick oven.

LOAF BREAD.

The same proportion of Leaven and flour and mix the same as for Rolls, (without the butter and sugar,) and bake immediately in a slow oven.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

Flour and milk the same as usual, (no yeast or salt,) and one egg; then three teaspoonfuls of Leaven to the quart.

SPONGE CAKE.

Two cups of white sugar, beaten up with the yolks of six eggs; stir in two cups of flour; add the whites of six eggs beaten to a stiff froth; add two teaspoonfuls of Leaven; flavor with two teaspoonfuls of essence of lemon, and bake in a slow oven.

CORN CAKE.

One pint each of flour and Indian meal, and three teaspoonfuls of Leaven, [illegible] one pint of milk, one egg, [illegible] and bake in a slow oven.

CUP CAKE.

Four cups of flour, with two teaspoonfuls of Leaven, [illegible] three cups of sugar, one cup of butter, four eggs; flavor to suit the taste. Bake about one hour.

LADIES' CAKE.

Three-quarters of a pound of flour and four teaspoonfuls of Leaven, sifted together; [illegible] half a pound of butter, [illegible] the whites of eight eggs, well beaten; [illegible] mix with [illegible].

WEBSTER CAKE.

Five cups of flour, three teaspoonfuls of Leaven, sifted together; [illegible] cups of sugar, one cup of butter, [illegible] eggs. Bake about one hour.

See directions in pamphlets accompanying packages—Graham bread, Boston brown bread, dumplings, [illegible] sponge cake, jumbles, ginger bread, [illegible] silver cake, [illegible] Highland cake, Union cake, &c.

For sale by all grocers and druggists.
GEO. H. BATES,
Wholesale Agent,
No. 129 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE SOUTH WILL NOT SECEDE.
HARRINGTON
DEMANDS ALL THEIR COTTON
FOR THE
NEW-YORK CARPET LINING COMPANY.
HOUSEKEEPERS REQUIRE IT FOR CARPET LINING.
HOTEL-KEEPERS REQUIRE IT TO KEEP THEIR BEDS COMFORTABLE.
UPHOLSTERERS REQUIRE IT FOR STOCK IN TRADE.
MERCHANTS REQUIRE COTTON BATTS FOR THE MARKET.
SHIP-BUILDERS REQUIRE IT FOR STEAMERS.
[illegible] HARRINGTON'S PATENT CARPET LINING, MAMMOTH COTTON BATTING, THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
J. R. HARRINGTON,
Agent for the New-York Carpet Lining Company.
Office and warerooms, No. 440 Pearl-st., New-York.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1860.
To John Mills & Co., No. 14 Broadway:
GENTS: The Institute not having any award to present [illegible] at the late Fair, the judges [illegible] your Bourbonic [illegible]
"No. 109—Bourbon Whisky (Mills' Bourbonic) [illegible] excellent flavor and fine aroma."
THOS. McELRATH,
Cor. Secretary American Institute.

POLAR STAR LODGE, NO. 245, F. & A. M.—The members of Polar Star Lodge are ordered to assemble at their rooms for a Special Communication, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, Samuel Kerr, at 9½ A. M., TUESDAY MORNING, 27th inst. By order of the W. M.
Nov. 26, 1860.
JOSHUA YOUNG, Sec'y.

DRY GOODS.

LATEST PARIS WINTER STYLES
CLOAKS, SACQUES, BURNOUS, ZOUAVES,
PALETOTS, ALMAS,
&c., &c., &c.,
IN EVERY VARIETY of MATERIAL and TRIMMING,
Manufactured at our workrooms expressly
FOR FIRST-CLASS TRADE.
Also—A LARGE VARIETY
AT LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
6 CASES IRISH POPLINS,
OF THE CELEBRATED MAKE OF PIM BROTHERS,
DUBLIN,
VERY SELECT AND ELEGANT COLORS.

BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT'S
BANKRUPTCY!
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
Worth of
LADIES' and MISSES' CLOAKS,
AND
LADIES' and MISSES' FURS,
ALL TO BE SOLD
at
50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR,
OR
ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE.
HANDSOME SETS OF REAL MINK SABLE.
$20. worth $40.
$20 CLOAKS FOR $10.
$30 CLOAKS FOR $15.
$40 CLOAKS FOR $20.
ALL PORTIONS
OF THE STOCK OF THE LATE FIRM
WILL BE
SOLD AT THE SAME PRICES,
IN PROPORTION TO
THE ORIGINAL COST,
viz.:
FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
BANKRUPT SALE
OF BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT.
No. 261 BROADWAY.

NEW PARIS DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
Have just received
NEW SILKS, POPLINS,
OTTOMANS AND VALENCIAS,
Which will be sold at a great reduction from former prices
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOAKS!!!
We have just manufactured a large stock of
FASHIONABLE BEAVER CLOAKS,
of the finest materials and best styles, and offer them at retail for cash at great bargains. Cloaks made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

RICH SILKS—RICH SILKS.
Just received per steamer *Fulton*.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
One case of the most elegant
SILKS of the season.
Latest Paris Styles.

THE RESULT OF THE PANIC,
$150,000 WORTH OF
NEW DRY GOODS
TO BE SACRIFICED IMMEDIATELY
AT PANIC PRICES,
Comprising
THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.
Including the entire
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
Now in the store of
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.
That the public may comprehend
THIS GREAT SACRIFICE,
The necessity of which
is patent to all,
We give a list of prices at cost,
To show the exact reduction
At which they are offered:
RICH SILKS, cost $1 50, offered at $1.
RICH SILKS, cost $1, offered at 85c.
RICH SILKS, cost 88c., offered at 65c.
OTTOMAN VELOURS, cost $1 25, offered at 75c.
FRENCH MERINOS, cost $1 13, offered at 75c
PARISIAN REPS, cost 75c., offered at 50c.
PARISIAN DE LAINES, cost 20c., offered at 12½c.
400 RICH OTTOMAN VELOUR DRESS PATTERNS,
At $4 50; actual cost, $6 75.
Ladies can now replenish
Their wardrobes
With the latest styles of
RICH DRESS GOODS
At a cost of
ONE-THIRD LESS THAN AT ANY TIME PREVIOUS.
Housekeepers will also find
The same reduction
On all the necessary articles
For home consumption.
Including:
FINE IRISH LINENS,
TABLE-CLOTHS,
TABLE DIAPERS,
RUSSIA DIAPERS,
SCOTCH DIAPERS,
TOWELINGS,
NAPKINS, &c., &c.
Also,
150 pieces BROWN SHEETING, at 5 cents per yard.
159 pieces BROWN SHEETING, at 6¼, fine and heavy,
Quilts, Blankets and Flannels, &c., &c., &c.
Cloths, Vestings, Cassimeres and Jeans,
ALSO,
An elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOTH CLOAKS,
Of every description,
Included in the general sacrifice.
N. B.—State and Eastern bills taken at par.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

359. SOLFERINO AND ROSINE. 359.
MAGENTA BROCATELS
AND
ENGLISH AND GERMAN DAMASKS.

359. LACE CURTAINS. 359.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

359. NOTTINGHAM 359.
LACE CURTAINS,
AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

359. DRAPERIES. 359.
LAMBREQUINS, VALENCES,
OF
SATIN DE LAINES,
PLAIN and BROCHE
COTELINES and BROCATELS.
Made to order by the best upholsterers.

359. WINDOW SHADES, 359.
FOR
STORES,
CHURCHES and
PRIVATE DWELLINGS,
AT
KELTY'S
359. BROADWAY. 359.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS. CLOAKS.
A SUPERB STOCK OF ALL THE
LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES.
"Notice our List of Prices:"
FINE CLOTH BEAVER "ARABIANS,"
With and without Sleeves from $5 to $8.
FINE CASTOR BEAVER CLOAKS,
Very richly trimmed, at $6 50, $7, $8, and $9.
HEAVY CASTOR BEAVER BASQUES,
Tight fitting and loose at $6, $7, $8, $9 and $10.
SUPERFINE FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS,
The new style, with Sleeves and Cape,
at $8, $9 $10 to $12.
We respectfully request Ladies, who have hitherto purchased their Cloaks in Broadway and elsewhere, to visit our store before purchasing. Our stock is large, all fresh new goods, and made in the very best style. Please note the name and number,
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, Nov. 26,
THE ENTIRE BALANCE
OF
Their large and varied wholesale and retail
FALL AND WINTER STOCK
OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS,
GLOVES, &c.,
At a still greater sacrifice on former prices.
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

AT RETAIL.
Prices reduced to suit the times.
Blankets—good 11-4, $3; 12-4, $4 and $5 per pair.
12-4 superfine Cotton Sheetings, 36 cents per yard.
12-4 Linen Sheetings, 75 cents per yard.
8-8 Damask Napkins, from 8s. to $2 per dozen.
Welsh Flannels, from 2s. 6d. to 50 cents, superfine.
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 8s. to 12s. per dozen, good.
Table Damasks, from 3s. to 75c., superfine.
LACE CURTAINS
Reduced from 25 to 30 per cent less than former prices.
We shall present great inducements, the ensuing week, to all those desiring bargains.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

SILKS AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES—LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS invite special attention to their very large assortment of
SILKS in various styles, at 4s. and 5s.
SILKS, in really good qualities, at 6s. and 8s.
The prices of all being reduced to much less than cost of importation.
ALSO,
VELOUR OTTOMANS, MERINOS, DE LAINES,
and other Dress Goods,
At 30 per cent. less than the usual prices.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EAST INDIA AND American Indian Articles and Fancy and Staple Goods, including many single sample pieces of a most novel description, and comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered in this country, well calculated for gifts or holiday presents, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

DRESS TRIMMINGS—NEW STYLES. ALSO, a great variety of black and colored velvet ribbons and buttons, belt ribbons, buckles, clasps and slides. A large assortment of fancy goods and small wares, zephyr worsted 12½ cents, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
No. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S ROBES,
CHIMESES AND UNDER-GARMENTS,
OF EVERY KIND.
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED MERINO CLOAKS,
In Great Variety.
ORDERS RECEIVED FOR
BRIDAL AND TRAVELING WARDROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, &c., &c., &c.

$500,000 OF DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL.
OUR ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
At No. 581 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
In the assortment will be found, among other Dress Goods:

OTTOMANS,	MERINOES,
REPS,	PLAIDS,
VELOURS,	EMBROIDERIES,
EMPRESS CLOTH,	SHAWLS,
SILK AND SILK ROBES,	CLOAKS,
&c.	&c.

Housekeeping Goods, including
BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, and every description of Goods in this department.
ALSO,
3,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS, just landed,
At $1 50 each.
ALSO,
10,000 dozen GLOVES, of our own celebrated make, and, perhaps, the best Glove in the United States at this time, at 80 cents per pair.
These prices are only induced by the present agitation, and are lower than the panic prices of '57, affording a
VERY UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY
to buy at less than the cost of production.
The above Goods can be purchased at either store,
NO. 380 BROADWAY, and NO. 581 BROADWAY,
Corner White-st. Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

2,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS,
At $1,20 each,
JUST LANDED.
OPEN ON
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

300 PIECES 4-4 PRINTS,
FAST COLORS,
At 12½ Cents per Yard.
A GREAT BARGAIN,
ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

CLOAKS!
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR CHOICE STOCK OF
VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
Comprising the
GREATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

351 CURTAIN MATERIALS AT 351
PANIC PRICES.
SATIN DE LAINES $1 50, usually sold at $2 00.
DAMASKS............ 75, usually sold at 1 00.
351 REPS.......... 1 25, usually sold at $1 50 351
LACE CURTAINS; NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
GILT CORNICES; VESTIBULE LACE.
BEST FRENCH BROCATELLE.
WINDOW SHADES, buff, white and gold border—made and put up—ALL reduced 20 per cent.
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, 351
No. 351 Broadway.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
WINTER DRY GOODS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
BOUGHT FOR CASH,
AT RECENT AUCTION SALES,
And now offered far below the cost of importation.
CHAS. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
LACE CURTAINS.
We are closing out the balance of our Fall importations of these goods, and will sell them by the pair, or make and put them up with every style of trimmings,
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just received
NEW LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
TARLATANS, ILLUSIONS, AND CRAPES,
FOR EVENING DRESSES,
In all the new colors, which will be sold much under regular prices
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY,
150 Point Applique Lace Sets, much lower than their regular prices, from $6 a set to $15.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway,

AT KINZEY'S.
GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE
OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
In order to close out my large wholesale and retail stock, I have taken the building adjoining—my old establishment—in order to have room to close the entire wholesale stock at retail. No. 221 will contain all the Millinery Goods, Flowers, Feathers, Ruches, Ribbons, Bonnets, Nets and Hoop-Skirts. No. 223 will contain Collars, Sleeves, Setts, Veils, Lace Goods, Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Woolen Goods and Fancy Articles.
At Kinzey's, 28,000 Pairs Hose and Half.
At Kinzey's, Cotton Hose, 3c., 5c., 6c., 8c.
At Kinzey's, Wool Hose, 4c., 8c., 10c.
At Kinzey's, White Merino Hose, 10c.
Closing-out sale of Heavy Ribbed Hose and Half. 10c.
Closing-out sale of Ladies' Fleeced Lined Hose. 12½c.
Closing-out sale of Ladies' Merino Hose, 15c., 18c.
Closing-out sale of Gents' Wool and Merino Half Hose, 10c.
At Kinzey's, 15,000 pairs Gloves, all kinds.
At Kinzey's, Gents' and Ladies' Lined Gloves, 9c., 10c.
At Kinzey's, Ladies' and Child's Silk, 10c.
At Kinzey's, Ladies' Cloth Gauntlets, 44c.
Clearing-out sale Ladies' lined Gauntlet Gloves, 15c., 18c.
Clearing-out sale Ladies' Kid and Buck Gauntlets, 44c., 50c.
Clearing-out sale White and Colored Kid Gloves, at cost.
Clearing-out sale Ladies' and Misses' lined Silk Gloves, 18c.
At Kinzey's, 10,000 yards Ribbons, closing, 2c., 3c., 4c.
At Kinzey's, 11,300 yards Ribbons, closing, 6c., 8c., 10c.
At Kinzey's, 9,800 yards Ribbons, closing, 12c., 15c.
At Kinzey's, splendid Bonnet Strings, 44c.
Clearing-out sale Muslin and Lace Collars 6c., 10c., 15c.
Clearing-out sale Muslin and Lace Collars, 25c., 37c., 50c.
Clearing-out sale Muslin Setts, 25c., 50c., 63c., 75c.
Clearing-out sale Muslin Bands, 5c., 8c., 12½c., 15c.
At Kinzey's, French Flowers, closing at 6c.
At Kinzey's, Feathers, closing at 6c.
At Kinzey's, Large Chenille Nets, 18c.
At Kinzey's, Chenille Head-Dresses, 31c.
Clearing-out sale Silk Dress Trimmings, 1c., 2c., 3c.
Clearing-out sale Silk Velvet Trimmings, 2c., 3c., 6c.
Clearing-out sale Silk and Gilt Belt Ribbons, 25c., 31c.
Clearing-out sale splendid quality Gilt Belts, 44c.
At Kinzey's, Wool Hoods, 15c., 25c.
At Kinzey's, clearing out Handkerchiefs, 3s., 5s.
At Kinzey's, best Steel Skirts 31c., 44c., 50c.
At Kinzey's, Lace Veils, all colors, 10c., 12½c.
The above, Ladies, are some of the bargains you can find, along with a large stock of other articles equally low, all closing out, wholesale or retail, at
WM. KINZEY'S
Cheap Embroidery and Ribbon Store,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

463.—AT CUSHMAN'S
UP-TOWN CHEAP STORE,
No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st. 463.
Ladies' Corsets, 75c. to $1; Hoop Skirts, 31c. to 88c.
25,000 yards Ribbons, 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c. and 25c.
Job lot Laces, all kinds, much under price.
Job lot Linen Handkerchiefs, 5c., 8c., 10c., 12c. to $1.
Job lot Linen Towels and Napkins at way down prices.
Job lot Hosiery and Gloves 8c. to 25c. a pair.
Job lot Yankee Notions very cheap.
Job lot Flannels, 12c. to 31c. a yard.
For sale, 10,000 Embroidered Collars, 10c. to $2 50.
For sale, 180 dozen Ruches, 1c. to 25c.; cheap lot.
For sale, 100 dozen Gents' Shirts and Drawers 3s. up.
For sale, 15,000 yards Dress Trimmings, 2c. to 15c. a yard. No. 463 6th av., corner 28th-st.
C. J. CUSHMAN.

A CLEARING-OUT SALE
At EMBERSON'S, No. 357 6th-av., corner 22d-st.
Selling off all the entire Stock.
To commence on MONDAY, 26th.
Ribbons at 10c., worth 18c. per yard.
Ribbons at 37c., worth 63c. per yard.
And all others in proportion.
Ribbon Velvets at 20c., 25c. and 31c., worth double.
All kinds of Lace Goods and Embroideries, which will be sold very low.
Hosiery and Gloves—Cloth Gloves at 37c., worth 63c.
Woolen Hoods at 25c. and 37c., worth 75c. and $1
Also, a large lot of English and French Perfumery.
Good Kid Gloves at 50c. per pair.
Ladies would do well to call and see for themselves.

GREAT BARGAINS IN INDIA CAMEL'S
HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
Will be offered at retail on
MONDAY, Nov. 26.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

RICH PARIS PRINTED
CASHMERE ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
At $8, $10, $12 and upwards.
Fresh goods, received this season
A. T. STEWART & CO.

REMNANTS OF RIBBONS
Of the present season's style,
Closing out at very low prices.
Broadway, corner 25th-st.
J. A. BLUXOME.

CHOICE FANCY FURS, NO. 49 BROADWAY.—The undersigned has opened his store, comprising a variety of styles in Sable, Mink, and other choice Furs which he offers low for cash not exceeding wholesale prices, at retail.
SIGMOND GOUF, Practical Furrier, 49 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

LYONS AND GERMAN SILK VELVETS.
BLACK, WHITE AND COLORED,
Suitable for
Jewelry Box,
Flower Manufacturers,
Milliners and
Dressmakers.
Fall Importation, (now open.)
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal and Mercer sts.

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS!
PLAID AND FANCY WOOLEN SHAWLS,
BROCHES, STELLAS,
&c., &c., &c.,
LARGE VARIETY—CHEAP!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC!
ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
No. 140 6th-av.,
near 11th-st.,
Will offer on and after
MONDAY, Nov. 26,
Their entire stock of Fancy Goods at one-half their cost!
Ribbons at one-half their cost,
Trimmings at one-half their cost.
Embroideries—this splendid stock consisting of
SETS COLLARS, BANDS, WAISTS, ROBES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
All will be offered at one half their cost.
HOSIERY, KID GLOVES, WINTER GLOVES.
WOOLENS, such as HOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, &c., Will be found to accord with the above announcement.
Ladies, this sale will commence
On MONDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M.
ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
late JOHN ELLIOTT & Co.,
No. 140 6th-av.,
near 11th-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
CONTINUATION SALE FOR 30 DAYS OF OUR ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK OF
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26,
WE SHALL OFFER OUR RETAIL STOCK
At the same reduced scale of prices.
OUR CLOAKS ARE ALL OF THE BEST MATERIALS
THE LATEST STYLES
and manufactured in a superior manner, by men-operatives, and consequently stronger and better finished than any in the market.
CHARLES STREET,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Between Broome and Grand sts.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 26, 1860.
1,500 gents colored bordered hemmed Handkerchiefs, all linen, at 3s. each, 50 per cent. below importers' prices.
750 Gents, also, at 4s—regular prices are $1 each.
Also, a full assortment of ladies hemmed Handkerchiefs, all prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

310 CANAL-STREET. 310
CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
OF THE LATEST PARIS FASHIONS,
At prices to suit the times.
JOHN J. BENSON.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
NEW STYLES OPENING DAILY,
BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
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Super Black Beaver Cloaks
At Lowest Prices.

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FURS, FURS,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
No. 310 CANAL-ST.,
Opposite Mercer-st.

FRENCH MERINO AT 50c. PER YARD.
Cheap at 75 cents.
Just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No, 473 Broadway.
GREATEST BARGAINS EVER SEEN.

R. H. MACY,
NOS. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV.
WILL OPEN MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 26.
500 doz. Ladies' Cloth Gloves at 3s., usual price 5s.
500 doz. Ladies' Cloth Gauntlets at 4s., usual price 6s.
200 doz. Ladies' Cloth and Silk Gloves and Gauntlets at 6s., usual price $1
200 doz. Children's Hose from auction, Merino, fleecy-lined, &c., at panic prices.
100 doz. Ladies' Merino Vests from auction, at 4s., usual price 6s.
200 Infants' Embroidered Dresses closing exceedingly low, from $1 50 to $10 each, full 25 per cent. under regular prices.
OUR GREAT SALE ON RIBBONS WILL CONTINUE DURING THIS WEEK.
5,000 yards of 25c. Ribbons closing for 12½c.
5,000 yards of 37½c. Ribbons closing for 18c.
5,000 yards of 50 cent. Ribbons closing for 25c.
OUR GREAT SALE OF HOSIERY
WILL CONTINUE DURING THIS WEEK.
We are closing—
1,000 pairs Ladies' and Children's fleecy-lined Hose for 1s., usual price 18c.
1,000 pairs Ladies' and Misses' fleecy-lined Hose for 18c., usual price 2s.
1,000 pairs Ladies' and Misses' fleecy-lined Hose for 2s., usual price 3s.
Our Clearing Sale on Embroideries will continue
DURING THIS WEEK,
Consisting of
Jaconet Edgings and Insertings,
French and Scotch Embroidered Collars and Sets.
Fine French and Scotch emb. Bands, &c., &c.
1,000 French emb. Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs closing at 3s., worth 6s.
N. B.—150 finest quality French emb. Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, closing at $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $5 and $10.
Splendid Goods less than half the cost of importation.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.

BARGAINS IN SILKS.
100 Pieces Heavy Figured POULT DE SOIES,
At 4s. per yard.
150 Pieces Heavy Figured POULT DE SOIES,
At 5s. per yard.
200 Pieces Heavy Figured POULT DE SOIES,
At 6s. per yard.
250 Pieces Heavy Figured POULT DE SOIES,
At 7s. per yard.
300 Pieces Heavy Figured POULT DE SOIES,
At 8s. per yard.
75 Pieces Heavy Figured POULT DE SOIES, full ¾ wide,
Only $1 50 per yard.
Also,
200 TWO-FLOUNCED SILK ROBES, Extra Quality,
Only $15 the Robe. (value $30.)
Please call and examine.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, Nov. 26,
THE ENTIRE BALANCE
OF
THEIR WHOLESALE STOCK
OF
LINENS, DAMASKS,
TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS, SHEETINGS, BLANKETS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, QUILTS, FLANNELS,
&c.
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SHAWLS.
1,000 LAMA CLOTH BORDERED ALL-WOOL SHAWLS,
At $4 50 each.
1,000 ALL-WOOL PLAID LONG SHAWLS,
Only $5 each, (worth $7.)
500 REVERSIBLE PLAID WOOL SHAWLS,
At $6 each, (worth $9.)
300 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, (all colors,)
At only $8 each.
On MONDAY, Nov. 26.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS are now ready to show a great variety of
WOOL SHAWLS, Long and Square.
BROCHE SHAWLS, Long and Square.
SHAWLS, in various new styles.
Also, just received,
A large assortment of BROCHE SCARFS
for ladies and for boys.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

BARGAINS IN CURTAIN MATERIALS.
7-4 DAMAS LAINES.
Paris Quality.
$1 25 and $1 50 per yard.
TRIPLE WIDTH BROCATELLE.
At $5 per yard.
And other articles in proportion.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Have just received, and will open at retail, on MONDAY, a choice assortment of
REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

500 DOZEN REAL KID GLOVES,
PARIS QUALITY.
Equal, if not superior, to any other make, except
"ALEXANDRE'S."
Only 75 cents per pair.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

ZEPHYR WORSTED—BEST QUALITY, 12½ cents. Trimmings at cost. Woollen goods, small wares and fancy articles in great variety, at No. 1,109 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., opposite Madison-square, formerly at No. 625½ Broadway.
SHEPHERD, late Orr & Shepherd.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Particular attention is called to our stock of Bombazines, Bonnets, Cloaks, Veils and Embroideries.

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DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $45, $50, $100, £160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
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CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway,
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries, and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL,
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

NEW CHORUS CHOIR.
Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn. Gentlemen with bass voices wanted, who will sing for the educational advantages. Also, another Contralto. Apply to GEO. WM. WARREN, No. 6 Garden-st., near Joralemon, or by Post-office.

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No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,) Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical Instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Driggs Patent Pianos.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

THOMAS H. CHAMBERS.
PIANOS AND MELODEONS FROM $40 TO $400.
Corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., in the Bible House.
PIANOS TO RENT.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF FIRST-CLASS 7-octave Piano-fortes. By order of Judge Leonard, of the Supreme Court of the City of New-York, I will expose for public auction on WEDNESDAY, 28th, at the wareroom of McDonald & Co., No. 358 Bowery, at 12 o'clock, for the benefit of the creditors of the late firm of Cooper & Atherton insolvents, a large assortment of superior-toned 7-octave rosewood piano fortes. These pianos have been finished by the Receiver with the most approved scales, iron frames, overstrung bass, &c. The stock is now ready for examination. A guarantee accompanies each piano. Sale positive. Terms cash.
JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
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BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—TAUGHT FOR Five Dollars. GEORGE C. DOBSON, the most skillful banjoist in the world, by a new and easy method, enables pupils to become masters of this popular instrument in one course of lessons. Mr. Dobson will meet pupils at his or their residences. Banjos furnished for practice. Communications not noticed unless real names and residences given. Address Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 856 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a fine assortment of their celebrated iron frame overstrung pianos, with the new improved patent Damper; also, several second-hand Pianos and Melodeons. Manufactory, No. 245 West 28th-st.

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$180 FOR A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE large round-corner piano, with all the improvements; very little used. Also, a 5-octave melodeon for $50, at J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

PH. KOMPFF, NO. 204 THIRD-AVENUE, near 19th st., piano-fortes repaired regulated, hammers new covered, &c. Also, good second-hand pianos, best City make, warranted in perfect order, for sale or to let.

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MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS
EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.
Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.
Depôt No. 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

MANUFACTURERS' SHOW CARDS
of every description designed and lithographed by
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THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT and Directory of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor being now ready, subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences or immediately by calling at the office, No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place. The following officers of the Association and members of the Ward Committees are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:
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$140—SOLD TO PAY ADVANCES—SEVEN fine oil paintings for $140, worth from $25 to $100 each. Ladies' and gentlemen's fine gold watches, warranted from $12 to $130 each; gold chains, diamond pins, rings, &c. These articles are really bargains, and are greatly below the wholesale cost price. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, Room No. 25, up stairs.

A HOME WANTED.—A LADY WISHING TO make a home for herself would like, in consideration for her services in some widower's family for a small compensation, a home, or with a young housekeeper, with nice needle-work. References exchanged. Address LONDON, Bleecker-st.

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$1.000 WORTH OF SLATE MANTELS to sell for cash, or exchange for mortgage or stocks or iron. Apply to AYRES & TAYLOR'S ou Fndry, No. 160 West 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a baby to nurse at her own residence; has lost a baby two months old; none but a respectable person need apply, at 144 51st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TRY OLIVER'S PULMONARY WAFERS —For coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, &c. You will not regret it. Sold by druggists generally, and at No. 609 Broadway.

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A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn
At 4 P. M. for children—at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
In addition to the Court Quadrille, Prince Imperiale, Evergreen Empire, and other social dances, Minuet Quadrille, Linda, and other educational dances already introduced by Mr. DODWORTH, a variety of newer dances will be brought forward during the season. Le Czarine just received from Paris, and the Quadrille Stirienne, which is especially adapted to the development of graceful movement in children.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

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AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY, THOROUGHLY educated, good disciplinarian, and experienced in teaching both sexes, having been unexpectedly thrown out of business, offers her services as a visiting governess for the higher English branches, with the rudiments of French, or for juveniles; can be seen at No. 288 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

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L. J. & I. PHILLIPS,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF
LADIES' FINE FURS,
No. 60 Broadway, below Exchange-Place,
Are now disposing of their stock at Retail.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 435, 437, 439 FIFTH-AVENUE,
Will commence its eighty-seventh term the
22D NOVEMBER.
For circulars or further information, apply at
No. 437 FIFTH-AVENUE,
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Secretary.

MISS KENNEDY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Also, private classes for French conversation and French and English literature, at No. 33 West 24th-st.

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MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 596 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. Wanted, a governess (an English lady,) to teach music, French and English, to go to Alabama; a tutor (a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge,) for a family in New-York; also a Professor of Sciences, for a College in Pennsylvania. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

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RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., AFFORDS unusual facilities for training daughters to a sound and accomplished education. Winter term commencing Nov. 5. Circulars had from Mr. BROWN, No. 819 Broadway.

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TO LET—IN THE NEW BUILDING ON THE northeasterly corner of Broadway and Canal-st., the corner store and two adjoining stores; one fronting on Broadway and the other on Canal-st., with lofts and basements. Apply to P. DICKIE, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

TO MARBLE MANUFACTURERS.—STEAM power, with rubbing-bed, polishing apparatus, sawmill, show-room, dwelling and rooms with power, known as the Oatwell Marble Works, situate on Broadway, near 36th-st., to let, together or any portion separately. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, 167 Broadway, third story.

TO LET OR LEASE—SEVERAL FINE OFFICES and the basement (108 feet deep) of the new house, No. 83 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., this City. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 138 Nassau-st., third story.

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TO LET—THREE STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop house, 3 rooms deep. No. 288 West 20th-st.; first-rate neighborhood; recently painted. Inquire on the premises, or No. 276 5th-av.

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PART OF A BROADWAY STORE TO LET— in one of the best locations. Inquire at No. 415 Broadway.

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LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

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ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,
LANDS FOR SALE.
3,800 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land, near the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale. These lands were selected for the present owner twenty-five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and this county is acknowledged to possess the richest lands in the State. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.
For further particulars inquire of JOHN HOWE, Footville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.

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FARMS FOR SALE.—A VERY BEAUTIFUL and valuable Farm, near Morristown, Morris county, N. J., the late residence of Abraham Tappen, Esq., contains 64 acres of very superior land, handsomely situated, good house and extensive out-buildings. It abounds with very choice fruit of all kinds, and large greenhouse, &c., and is one of the most valuable farms in or near the town of Morris. To any one who is desirous of a good farm, such an opportunity seldom offers. Terms easy. For particulars inquire of D. B. LOGAN, Esq., No. 58 Beekman street, New York; AUGUSTUS CUTLER, Esq., Morristown, or S. D. HUNTING, Madison, N. J.

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BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
WILLIAM HEERDT.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large and extensive stock on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
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A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURniture for $25, warranted; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

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SMALL HOUSE WANTED UNTIL THE 1st of May, situated between 12th and 24th sts. and Lexington and 6th avs.; must be partly furnished with carpets, oil-cloths, gas fixtures and cooking utensils, or entirely furnished; rent not to exceed $80 per month; small family and careful tenant. Apply at No. 59 West 30th st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED for five or six months a prettily furnished house for a small family, situated between Waverley-place and 25th st., 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms, Mr. THURSTON, No. 5 St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, TO PURCHASE or hire, for a family of four or five persons, located between 10th and 30th sts., 1st and 6th avs. Address HOUSE, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

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WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

ESTABLISHED IN 1780. BAKER'S Premium Chocolate and Pure Prepared Cocoa, French Homoeopathic and Vanilla Chocolate, warranted equal in quality and flavor to the Paris Chocolates, have stood the test of over three-quarters of a century, and are pronounced by all who have once used them to be superior to any others found in this market.
For sale by Grocers generally.

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WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of SWITZERLAND. Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTES, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES, Gems from Operas. Popular American Melodies, Negro Songs, &c. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y
Musical Boxes repaired.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

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ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, NOV. 27, 1860,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
311 VERY DESIRABLE LOTS
At Carmansville, High Bridge, and Fort Washington.
The property of Richard F. Carman, Esq., on
8th, 9th, 10th and 11th avs.,
Kingsbridge Road, (Broadway,) High Bridge-av., 141st, 142d, 146d, 144th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 153d, 154th and 155th sts., together with several dwellings and half an acre of ground.

The above property is eligibly located in the most delightful part of the City of New-York, in a beautiful and rapidly improving section, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River Sound, High Bridge, &c., and is surrounded by gentlemen's residences.

It is easily accessible by the various omnibuses and Railroad lines, and WILL BE SOLD IN LOTS AND PLOTS, affording an opportunity to those who desire to purchase for the erection of suburban residences in an attractive and healthy location, or for investment.

It will be noticed that some of the plots are already improved with handsome dwellings, and all is suitable to be built upon. The above is the best piece of property on the island that has been offered for a long time.

All taxes and assessments have been paid by Mr. Carman, and the title is unquestionable, having been in his possession for over 20 years. THE SALE WILL BE PEREMPTORY.

Also, in addition to the above,
The valuable property No. 1,160 Broadway, east side, between 27th and 28th sts., formerly the residence of Richard F. Carman, Esq.
Also, Houses and Lots Nos. 270 and 272 Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker-st.
Seventy per cent. can remain on mortgage for 5 years.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

AUCTION NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS
AND FURNITURE DEALERS.
Rich and costly household furniture, magnificent bronzes, marble statuary, paintings, and rare works of art, at PUBLIC AUCTION. THIS DAY, (Monday,) Nov. 26th, at 10½ o'clock, will be sold, without regard to weather, a large variety of elegant parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture of every description, at house No 152 West 21st-st., west of 7th-av., among which are three superb suites of rosewood parlor furniture in brocatel, elegant rosewood piano forte, with the entire rich furniture contained in the above elegant residence, including glassware, rich china, silver, &c. The sale of which will be positive and peremptory. Catalogues at the house. Sale will commence at 10½ o'clock precisely, in the dining-room.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
MONDAY, NOV. 26,
At 11 o'clock, at the salesrooms, No 35 Nassau-st.
FURS! FURS! FURS!
A large and varied assortment of
LADIES' FANCY FURS, manufactured in all the new and fashionable styles, consisting of
RUSSIA SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, &c., &c.
Also, an elegant assortment of
SLEIGH, CARRIAGE
and
LAP ROBES.
The above stock was manufactured expressly for City retail trade, and will be warranted in every particular.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT
ON NINTH-ST., THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE SAMUEL G. GOODRICH, ESQ., AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Nov. 26, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of HAS. E WHITEHEAD, Esq., Referee:
NINTH-ST.—The valuable three-story, high-stoop, brick house and lot No. 97 9th-st., first house west of University-place. The house is 22 by about 60 feet, in good order, and contains all the modern improvements; was built by the owner for his own use. Lot 22x92 feet. Maps and further particulars at the auctioneer's office, 3 Pine-st.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.
EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell, on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 66 Cedar-st., (opposite the Post-office,) elegant household furniture, paintings, &c., the property of a family breaking up housekeeping previous to removal South. Sent to salesroom for convenience of sale. See *Herald* advertisement.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT FURS.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on MONDAY, 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom No. 141 Broadway, continuation sale of elegant furs, comprising a very large and elegant assortment of the finest mink goods, for ladies' wear; Hudson Bay and Russian Sables, royal ermine and other fine furs; very large and fine Hudson Bay wolf robes, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms No. 23 Nassau-st.:
London Dock wines, brandies, whisky, rum, &c., imported in cases; continuation of sale of Oct. 8. A large and valuable consignment from an old Boston house of the above goods, in cases of 30 full-sized bottles each. The goods are all in our store ready for delivery, and the public are invited to call and examine samples previous to sale. The owners having authorized us to guarantee every article pure or forfeit the goods.
Also, an invoice from an old City importing house reducing stock, late engaged in a first-class Southern trade, in bottles, cases, casks and demijohns, part of the finest possible quality Maderia, very choice; positively over 30 years old very choice Mansanilla sherry; pale do.; old brown do.; a bulk lot of Central Society Vineyards Proprietors brandy, in cases, all being of the finest quality.
Also, immediately after the above sale of wines, &c., Havana cigars, represented by the original advertisement to have been imported by the late Jose Antonio Hernandez, a portion of which are now in bond, consisting in part of 1,700 genuine Flor Cab nas Breras; 2,330 do. 2 ds.; 3,900 do. 3 ds., warranted, and other favorite brands of Pomsadoes, Conchas, Regalias, Londres, &c., &c., all of which are well worthy of the attention of connoisseurs.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEES' SALE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at 12 o'clock, in front of Store No. 23 Nassau-st., (assignee sale,) property of a private gentleman, by order of the assignees, one long tail bay horse, 15 hands high, very fast, perfectly gentle and kind in all harness and saddle; a switch-tail bay do., 14½ hands high; do., a switch-tail black mare, perfectly sound and kind, is a good ladies' saddle-horse, goes in any harness, a most desirable beast; a pole jagger wagon, nearly new, and in complete order. City made; a single-top buggy, in good order, made by Brewster; a set of double harness, light, and one set of single do., all made to order; blankets, robes, sheets, &c. The above were all selected for private use only. Also a splendid Victoria phaeton, with top nearly new, made by Lawrence to order, has been used but a few times, and cost $450, with pole and shafts. Also, a dond e two-seat box hunting wagon built to order by Lawrence, and in perfect condition, with pole and shafts. Also, a set of double silver plated and mounted harness, City built. Also, one set of single do.; also, a set single do. Also, a superb sleigh, made by Lawrence, with robes, bells, blankets, sheets, whips, &c., &c., without reserve.

IN SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS B. CODDINGTON ET AL. vs. THE MINNESOTA AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, entered Nov. 7, 1860, I shall sell at public auction by P. C. Bulkley, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, forty-five Minnesota State Bonds, of $1,000 each—Nos. 1,496 to 1,540 inclusive.
T. H. BOWMAN, Referee.
SPEIR & NASH, Attorneys.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1860

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES.—A. M. CRISTALAR, will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) Nov. 26, at 12 o'clock, at No. 23 Bowery, under foreclosure of mortgage, a lot of large size Manufacturing Eureka Shuttle Sewing Machines, all in perfect order, but little used. Every purchaser will receive full instruction gratis, if desired, by the mortgagee, who will give full guarantee to keep same in repair for unexpired term. Sale positive; terms cash.
By order T. E. JAMISON, Att'y for Mortgagee.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
RECEIVER'S SALE OF PIANOFORTE, PARLOR SUITS, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, No. 23 Bowery, will sell, on MONDAY, 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock, a large lot of Household Furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor suite, in plush; one Gilbert Æolian pianoforte, sofas, couches, bureaus, wardrobe, tables, chairs, carpets, hair mattresses, curtains, mirrors, engravings, &c., by order of J. S. SWAN, Receiver.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES ON LEXINGTON-AV. AND 9TH-ST AT AUCTION.—We would call attention to the sale to be made by E. H. LUDLOW & CO. THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:
LEXINGTON AV.—No 256, near 36th st, 24.8x65.
NINTH ST.—Near University-place, No. 97.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine st.

E. T. WILLS, Auctioneer.
SALE OF FANCY GOODS, RICH CHINA VASES, GLASS, EARTHENWARE.—By WILLS & ELSWORTH, on TUESDAY MORNING, at No. 66 Liberty-st., at 10½ o'clock; also 43 crates of T. & R. Boote's best selected seconds. Also, at 2½ o'clock,
YANKEE NOTION WAGON—a very superior wagon, nearly new and complete in every respect—cost $ 0.
Can be examined any time previous to sale.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASSware, &c., by J. S. H. BARTLETT—TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., in lots for dealers, all kinds, white granite, best ware, flown blue, edged dipt and C. C. ware. Sales peremptory, and well packed for shipment.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE N. J.—Six to 20 acres; near to depôt; first class improvements; rich soil, plenty of fruit; pure soft spring water—hot and cold—carried through the buildi Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

[OFFICIAL.]

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 13th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst. may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 13th day of December next.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Nov. 16, 1860.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION,
For Cash or on Time.

PROPOSALS FOR $275,000 OF "THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of the "Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860 and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 9, 1860 for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly and principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000—"CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK of 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred and Thirty-three Thousand Dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 13, 1860. The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, from taxation, and the principal be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt." The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per One Hundred Dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller, to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, NOV. 26, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

Shares.		Shares.	
20 Bank of S. of N. Y.	$100	10 Bank of Commerce	$100
20 Mercantile Bank	100	20 Continental Bank	100
100 But. & Dro. Bank	25	10 Beekman Ins.	25
32 Equitable Ins.	35	12 Home Ins.	100
50 Exchange Ins.	30	50 Rutgers Ins.	25
25 Merch. Mutual Ins.	100	20 Humboldt Ins.	100
40 Fireman's Ins.	17	5 Commonwealth Ins.	100
40 Imp & Traders' Ins.	50	150 Brooklyn Central R.	50
40 Excelsior Ins.	50	25 Manhattan Ins.	50
40 Hope Ins.	50	40 North River Ins.	25
75 Am. Telegraph Co.	100	40 Lafayette Ins.	50
50 Empire City Ins.	100	40 Jersey City Ins.	50
10 Security Ins.	50	45 Chicago & N. W. R.	100
50 Hamilton Ins.	15		

$10,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. Land Grant Bonds.
10,000 Trevorton Coal and R. 1st Mortgage Bonds.
25,000 Miss. and Missouri R. 7 per cent. Construc. Bds.

Special sale on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Nov. 20, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for three Inspectors, of the next annual election, will take place at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock, and close at 2 P. M. By order of the Board.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, NOV. 15, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

$50,000—TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on New-York City improved property, in sums to suit. Apply to BENEDICT & THORN, No. 30 William-st.

TREASURY NOTES.—FOR SALE $25,000 SIX per cents., due March 1861.

HOPKINS & CO.,
No. 53 Merchants' Exchange.

ASTROLOGY

RETURN OF MADAME DOUGETTE, THE talented and naturally gifted benefactor of the human race. One and all are most earnestly entreated to call and try her magical powers through her talismanic mirror. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. P. S. —Written explanations of dispositions given gratis. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1. Northwest corner 42d-st. and 9th-av. Accessible by the Broadway stages and 9th-av. cars.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal.*

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d st. Philadelphia.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps, sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplom. de l'Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases $3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small 9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium 27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

INFORMATION FOR THE MARRIED—PHYSIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL.
THE MARRIAGE GUIDE.
By Dr. F. HOLLICK,
The well-known Author and Lecturer.

Contains everything which married persons can require to know. It is strictly moral and scientific, although popularly written, and will be found different from any other work ever published.

It is recommended by medical journals, clergymen and physicians.

THE TWO-HUNDRETH EDITION
Just Published. Revised and Improved.
Illustrated by Colored Plates and numerous Wood Cuts.
Nearly 500 pages, well bound.
Published by T. W. STRONG,
No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York City,
Who will send it free, by post, to any address, for
ONE DOLLAR.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others, is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every tenth male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or buzzing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, who is curing all such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for $1, by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 12 Duane st., to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodgers' Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents. Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Kenedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, Corner of Grand and Elm sts., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1860.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until the 6th day of December next, at 5 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with Books, Stationery, and other articles required for the use of said Schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st day of January 1861. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
ROBERT O. GLOVER,
RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN O'KEEFE,
WILLIAM B. EAGER, JR.,
Committee on Supplies.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing Ward School building No. 14, 21st Ward, with chairs, settees, desks, &c., as per specification and patterns, to be seen at the office of A. Mackey, Superintendent, No. 94 Crosby-st., will be received until the 5th day of December next, at 12 M. Proposals must be addressed, "School Officers of the 21st Ward," to be accompanied with the names of two sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract, and be left with the Clerk of the Board of Education. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, and the contract will be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

E. F. ROGERS,
Chairman of Building Committee, 21st Ward Board.

COAL.

CANNEL COAL AT $10 PER TON.—NOW landing, delivered free of cartage, any part of New-York or Brooklyn.

M. L. BARLOW, Coal Dealer, foot of Wall-st., New-York, and foot of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

LEGAL NOTICES

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, Trustees, and another, plaintiffs, against the New-York and Erie Railroad Company and Joseph Walker, Uriah J. Smith and William T. Hooker, Trustees, defendants.—Fifth mortgage suit.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Referee, and pursuant to a final judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in said suit (known as the fifth mortgage foreclosure suit) on the 9th day of June, 1860, and to a judgment of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, entered on the 15th day of September, 1860, will, on the 28th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (and through A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer,) sell at public auction, the real and personal property, rights and franchises directed by the judgment in said suit to be sold, and which are therein described and referred to, as follows:

All and singular, the Railroad of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and now in the possession of the Receiver, from and including Piermont on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of said Railroad on Lake Erie, and that part of said road known as the Newburgh Branch, from Newburgh to the main line, together with the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers and wharves, erections, fences, walls, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights, and all the real estate and leasehold property which were of said Company, of every kind, in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1858, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all rights to receive or recover the same, and all railway stations and dépôts, with the appurtenances necessary for the complete use of the road. Also, all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools and machinery belonging or appertaining to said Railroad. Also, all the estate, right and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises and privileges, and rights of action of whatsoever name or nature in law or in equity, conveyed or assigned unto the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, by an indenture bearing date Sept. 10, 1852, being the Railroad of the Union Railroad Company, as it then existed, and all the land and real property forming or connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all the rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures of every kind connected therewith; and all their buildings, erections, dépôts, stations, station-houses, offices, factory shops and edifices on or adjacent to or connected with or appurtenant to said road; and all the estate, right, title, interest, possession and demand of the said Union Railroad Company of and to the premises, and every part and parcel thereof, the rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power and properties of the said Union Railroad Company, with the right to transport persons, mails and property over said Union Railroad, and charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of persons, mails and merchandise, and other estates and rights, all of which are fully described in said indenture. Also, an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made by and between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company; and also an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company, together with all and singular the premises therein mentioned and described, and the buildings thereon, and the property, real and personal, with the appurtenances, in the said two indentures, and each of them, demised, conveyed and transferred for and during all the rest, residue and remainder then to come, of and in the terms respectively mentioned in the said indenture of lease, subject to the conditions, rents, covenants, provisions and agreements in the said indentures respectively contained. Also, all the estate, rights, interest, title and property, in law and equity, of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage, in and to every matter and thing, estate and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises, privileges and appurtenances of whatsoever name and nature, conveyed by the several aforesaid indentures of lease to the Union Railroad Company, or any of them; being:

1st. An indenture made on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, parties of the first part, and the Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the railroad of the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, as it then existed, with all the land and real property forming, or connected with, or appurtenant thereto, from and including its terminus and station at and in the City of Paterson and County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, to and including its terminus and station at and on Bergen Hill, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, at the junction of the railroad of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and its rails, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures, on, adjacent to, connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all its buildings, erections, dépôts, stations, station-houses, all offices, shops and superstructures on or adjacent to the said road, and all the estate, right, title, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof, and all its rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power, property and claim and tolls and right to receive the same, and all its cars, engines, tools, and all its rights and pretensions to charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of property, persons and merchandize, were granted, bargained, sold, demised and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal, and certain agreements and covenants, by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, were, by the same instrument, assigned to the said Union Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference to said last named indenture, upon certain terms therein more fully set forth, which said lease was, on or about the 10th day of September, A. D. 1852, assigned by the said Union Railroad Company to the said the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

2d. Another indenture entered into on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, whereby the said the President and the Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company made certain agreements with the said Union Railroad Company for laying down a third rail upon the road-bed of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the use of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference thereto, which said last-named indenture was assigned to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

3d. A certain other indenture, made on or about the 9th day of September, 1852, for certain considerations and on certain terms therein fully set forth, whereby the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold and demised, and to farm let, unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, all and singular the dépôts, lands and real estate of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, in Jersey City, with the appurtenances, for the term of two years from September 15, 1852, with covenants for renewal, which said lease was afterwards assigned to the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, and hath since been renewed.

4th. A certain other indenture, made on or about the ninth day of September, A. D. 1852, between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, of the first part, and the said Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold, demised, and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal—the railroad of the said lessors, and all the land or real property forming or connected therewith, or appurtenant thereto, and their rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures on, adjacent to, connected with, or appurtenant to their said road; and all their buildings, erections, dépôts, station-houses, stations, offices, factories, shops and edifices on or adjacent to, or connected with or appurtenant to the said road; and all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and all their rights, claims, privileges, franchises, titles, powers, property, claim and pretensions to transport persons, mails, and property of every description. Also, all the improvements made by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company to any or all of said properties or estates; also, the dépôt grounds upon the lands of the Long Dock Company, being all the lands of the said Long Dock Company which lie east of Provost-st., in Jersey City, and north of a line drawn along the centre of Pavonia-av., from Provost-st. to the east of Hudson-st., and of a line sixty feet south of and parallel to the centre of Pavonia-av., on the east of the east side of Hudson-st., and the rights which the New-York and Erie Railroad Company have, or hereafter may have or acquire, or which are in the possession of the receiver under the fifth mortgage, in the piers or wharves to be constructed north of Pavonia-av., upon or against the lands of the said Long Dock Company, and in any ferries which may be maintained therefrom to the City of New-York; also, the right forever to use the road-bed, tracks, sidings, turn-outs and switches, to be constructed from the present line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, unto the said dépôts on the lands of the Long Dock Company, (but no other lands of the Long Dock Company are included in the sale, nor is the fee in the said road-bed or track included, it being provided by the mortgage that all the lands of the Long Dock Company not therein specially included, shall be unincumbered thereby, and that the lands over the tunnel through which the track is laid shall also be unincumbered, except as to the right to maintain and use such track.) Also, a certain agreement made between the Long Dock Company and the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by indenture, dated July 1, 1856, relative to the construction of docks, piers, wharves, railway tracks, cuts, tunnels, switches, dépôts, storehouses and other structures, buildings and machinery upon the land of the Long Dock Company. Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind, conveyed to or intended to be conveyed to James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, by an indenture dated Aug. 15, 1857, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 1st day of June, 1858, by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by them.

Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind conveyed or intended to be conveyed by the said indenture, dated August 15, 1857, unto the said Brown and Davis, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 12th day of August, 1859, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and also all the property, choses in action, rents, profits and income conveyed or intended to be conveyed or mortgaged by the mortgage made by said Company to said Brown and Davis, dated June 1, 1858.

Also, all the personal property and chattels belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the receiver, under the fifth mortgage, including the following, namely: 162 passenger cars, (first-class,) numbered 1 to 115; 52 emigrant cars, numbered 1 to 77; 51 baggage cars, numbered 1 to 76; all the caboose, smoking, express and milk cars; 1,281 box cars, numbered 1 to 2,864; 1,086 platform cars, numbered 61 to 2,980; 367 cattle cars, numbered 10 to 2,853; 31 six-wheel cars, 13 four-wheel cars, 15 eight-wheel cabooses, 219 locomotives, numbered 1 to 225, which is the rolling stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company now in use on said road, branches, connecting roads and the roads leased to said Company, including in each case the numbers above given, and all existing numbers between; also, the steamboats *New-Haven* and *Erie,* with their respective engines, boilers, machinery and appurtenances, and barges *Samuel Marsh, Henry Suydam, Junior, Dunkirk, Rockland, Canisteo, Chemung, Buffalo, Eastern, Ohio* and *Splendid,* with their respective appurtenances; also, all the passenger cars, box cars, cattle cars, flat cars, baggage and mail cars, second-class passenger cars, dumping cars, grampus cars, and locomotives named in schedule C, attached to a chattel mortgage from the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company to Daniel Drew, dated June 27, 1857; also, all the benches, lathes, anvils, forges, hammers, planing-machines, tires, axles, wheels, steel, iron, copper, tin-hose, lumber, springs, chairs, frogs, car-casting, babbet metal, spelter, antimony, coal, sand, iron pipe, brass, and engine and other castings, and all the other tools, materials and machinery now in or about the machine shops of the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company at Piermont, Paterson, Port Jervis, Susquehanna, Elmira, Owego, Hornellsville, Deposit, Dunkirk and Newburgh, and the other shops of said Company along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company; also, all the wood and coal belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, at the several stations at the ends and along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company, and along the line of said roads, and in the yard, and about the shops and elsewhere, belonging to said Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, or elsewhere; also, all the ties, chairs, spikes, hand-cars, rails, lumber and other implements and materials belonging to the said The New York and Erie Railroad Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and now situate along the line of said road and the roads leased to it; also, all the furniture, paper, stationery, wood, coal, timber, printing presses, types and printing materials, telegraphic apparatus, wires and fixtures belonging to said Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and situate in the said City of New-York, and at the several stations and along the line of said roads; also, all the stock, implements, tools and other goods and chattels whatsoever of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage in the States of New-York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1860.

N. B.—As the judgment authorizes a separate sale of property covered only by the fifth and supplemental mortgages, before the sale of the franchises and real estate above mentioned, due notice of such separate sale (if to take place) will be given. The franchises and real estate, and all other property covered by the prior mortgages, as well as by the fifth mortgage, will be sold subject to said mortgages; and inasmuch as said judgment and the act of the Legislature passed in 1860, authorize the extension of the time of payment of the entire issue of bonds secured by the second mortgage, the purchasers, under the final sale above noticed, will take the franchises and property subject to said second mortgage remaining as security for said bonds, as the same may be extended.

And whereas, by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved on the 22d March, 1860, provision was made for determining what portion of the aforesaid lands situated in Susquehanna County, Penn., were necessary and proper to be retained, for the use of the said Railroad, and for the sale and release of the residue, and a proceeding in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, under said act, has determined that a certain portion of the last named lands are to be released by the Trustees aforesaid and the purchaser, and it may be claimed under said act and proceeding, that contracts made by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company for the sale of parts of said lands, so to be released, are valid, and that the purchaser thereof, at the sale herein noticed, is bound to convey the lands so contracted, on payment of the balance due under said contract, and to convey, at reasonable price, all the lands so to be released, and that said Trustees are bound to release any title they possess thereto. Notice, therefore, is hereby given, that the purchaser will take the property aforesaid subject to said act and proceedings, and to all the obligations thereby created, and to the discharge of the duty of the Trustees thereunder, as they may be advised.

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

SUPREME COURT — FEDERICO TRENOR and Enrique Trenor and Joseph G. Loring and William B. Newbery, plaintiffs, against ANDREA FACHIRI, alias Andrea Fachiria, and John Fachiri, alias Fachiria, partners in business at London in the Kingdom of England, under the firm name of A. Fachiri & Son, alias A. Fachiria & Son, or by whatsoever name the said John Fachiri, alias Fachiria, may be called, the plaintiffs being ignorant of his true name, defendants.—Summons—For a money demand on contract—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 Wall-street, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand three hundred and thirteen dollars and forty cents with interest from the 29th day of October, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated 27th October, 1860.

HENRY WHITTAKER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the said Clerk's Office on the 31st day of October, 1860.

HENRY WHITTAKER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
n5-law6wM*

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING claims against JACOB B. BOERUM, of Flushing, Queens County, N. Y., are hereby notified to present their respective claims, with their vouchers to the undersigned, Assignee of said Boerum, at his office No. 52 John-st., New-York, on or before the 15th day of December, next.

S. D. LAW,
Assignee of J. B. Boerum, No. 52 John-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1860. o22-law6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. PRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October, 1860.

law6mM* R. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest, and with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. On and after Monday, Nov. 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. Express, and 10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations. For White Plains 6:15 P. M., from White-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations. For William's Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations For William's Bridge, 11:45 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only.) from 26th-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., East Albany 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train. Albany 11 A. M., East Albany 11:15 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls 7 A. M., stopping at all stations above Tremont. White Plains 6:10, 7:30 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. William's Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations. William's Bridge, 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD, FOR ALBANY AND TROY—Connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest. On and after Monday, Oct. 15, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M., Express trains, and 10 A. M. Mail train; Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville; White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations; White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt, stopping at all stations; Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. depot, stopping at all stations. Returning, will leave Albany 5 A. M.; East Albany, 5:15 A. M., Express train; Albany, 3:45 P. M.; East Albany, 4 P. M., Express train; Albany 9 A. M.; East Albany, 9:15 A. M., Mail train; Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations above Tremont; White Plains, 5, 7, 10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations; Williams' Bridge, 6:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assist Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31ST-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 3:45 P. M.	4:10 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 10 A. M. and 4:30, 5:30 and 6:40 P. M.	10:25 A. M., and 4:55, 5:55 and 7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:45 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 8 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR THANKSGIVING.

The steamer MASSACHUSETTS will leave Jamesslip WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, at 4 P. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., instead of Tuesday, her regular day. Will leave Sag Harbor Friday, as usual.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WILLIAM A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.: from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 50. Deck, $1. For further information inquire of Saxton & Seabury, No. 112 South-st.

D. A. MILLS, Agent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS.
MINER & STEVENS
Have removed to their new building,
(Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., east of Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF BAY HORSES, 16½ hands high, seven years old, sound and kind, short tails, and very stylish, good travelers, for sale cheap; to be seen at New-York Tattersall's, corner 39th-st. and 6th-av.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND PONIES FOR SALE—Belonging to I. M. SINGER, Esq., who is about to travel in Europe. Call at carriage-house, No. 68 West 9th-st., near 6th-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF STRATTON & CO. having been dissolved by the death of Mr. Nathaniel M. Stratton, the subscriber, surviving partner, will continue the business under the same Firm name, Mrs. N. M. STRATTON retaining her late husband's interest in the concern.

NATHANIEL B. CARNEY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1860.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK, COMMENCING MONDAY Nov. 26, 1860.
ANOTHER RARE NOVELTY!
The Manager takes pleasure in announcing the engagement of the wonderful and extraordinary
DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER,
MISS DORA DAWRON,
who has just arrived from Europe, where she has been pronounced by the FIRST MUSICAL CRITICS the most
EXTRAORDINARY MUSICAL PHENOMENON
ever known. She has TWO DISTINCT MUSICAL VOICES, A DEEP AND POWERFUL TENOR, and a SWEET AND DELICATE SOPRANO, and the *change from one to the other* is INSTANTANEOUS; and her costume being
ONE-HALF THAT OF A MAN,
THE OTHER OF A LADY,
and changing to the audience simultaneously with the change of voice, the
EFFECT IS NOVEL AND THRILLING.
She will appear at each and every performance.
ONE WEEK MORE of those wonderful and strange
LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN
who have attracted so much attention, and who are universally regarded as the most singular and
EXTRAORDINARY HUMAN CURIOSITIES
ever known. Though they have arrived at full maturity, they are only four feet high; their
HEADS NO LARGER THAN AN INFANT'S,
And though they have all the organs of speech,
ARE UNABLE TO UTTER A WORD DISTINCTLY
in any language. They are to be seen at all hours, as is, also, an
AFRICAN EARTH WOMAN,
the only representative in America of the tribe of Africans who burrow in the earth, and live there like rabbits.
THE WHAT IS IT? OR MAN-MONKEY.
TWO ALBINO CHILDREN,
of black parents white as snow, white hair and pink eyes.
AUTOGRAPH OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE.
WHAT CAN THEY BE? LIVING SEAL.
LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, FORTUNE TELLER.
The magnificent AQUARIA, LIVING SHARKS, CROCODILES, ALLIGATORS, &c; the LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, MONSTER SERPENTS, and untold numbers of other rare and beautiful specimens of natural and artificial curiosities from every part of the world.

In the Lecture-room, the great domestic Drama, founded on Mrs. SOUTHWORTH'S popular Ledger Story,
ROSE ELMER, ROSE ELMER,
ROSE ELMER, ROSE ELMER,
which has been received with unbounded applause, and pronounced the most interesting and attractive Drama ever produced at this establishment, will be performed
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
except on Thursday, which, being
THANKSGIVING DAY,
and performances taking place every hour during the entire Day and Evening, the special entertainment, which will be rich and varied, will be announced in the bills and advertisements of that day.

Admission only 25 cents. Children under 10 years 15 cents. Parquette or Front Seats, 15 cents extra; children under ten, 10 cents extra.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, 1860,
Will be produced a
Grand Operatic Spectacular, Musical, Terpsichorean, Diabolical Farcical Burletta,
IN THREE ACTS,
called the
THE SEVEN SISTERS,
with
MISS LAURA KEENE
and
EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY
in the cast.
NEW SCENERY, NEW MUSIC, NEW COSTUMES, NEW PROPERTIES.
This piece will conclude with a specimen of scenic art never before attempted on the American stage, and gotten up at a cost of
THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS,
and called the
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY
in the
BOWER OF FERNS.
A GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE
on
THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON,
to enable
FATHERS AND MOTHERS
to
BRING THE CHILDREN
to see this
BEAUTIFUL FAIRY SPECTACLE.
Doors open at 1 o'clock; commence at 2.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MR. WALLACK'S BENEFIT
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY.
First time this season of Goldsmith's Comedy,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
To conclude with Buckstone's laughable Comedy,
RURAL FELICITY.
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Blake, Mr. Walcot, Mr. Sloan, Mr. Norton, Mr. Moore Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Young, Mr. Parsloe, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Walcot, Mrs. Reeves, Miss Tree, &c. &c., will all appear in the above pieces.
TUESDAY—44th night of the Great Comedy,
PLAYING WITH FIRE.
WEDNESDAY—45th night of the Great Comedy,
PLAYING WITH FIRE.
THURSDAY—Thanksgiving night,
The popular Comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
Box Book now open for any of the above nights.
Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.

WINTER GARDEN.
The management has the pleasure to announce that
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear at this theatre on
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26,
in the character of
HAMLET.
The play of HAMLET will be produced with
NEW SCENERY,
COSTUMES
and
APPOINTMENTS,
AND
SEVERAL IMPORTANT ALTERATIONS IN THE ORIGINAL TEXT.
The cast will include Mrs. Duffield, Miss Clifton, Messrs. W. S. Fredericks, (first appearance,) Stoddart, Lingham, Davidge, Lalor, and the entire strength of the company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
J. M. Nixon .... Sole Lessee and Manager.
ELEVENTH WEEK AND THIRTY-FIRST NIGHT OF ENGAGEMENT OF
Mr. EDWIN FORREST.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, 1860,
Shakespeare's Tragedy of
KING LEAR.
King .... Mr. EDWIN FORREST
Supported by Messrs Conway, Fisher, Fenno, Mme. Ponisi, Mrs. Conway, &c.
Tuesday—The beautiful French Drama called LOUIS DE LIQUEROLLES, and Morton's last new roaring farce entitled
A REGULAR FIX.
Wednesday Mr. FORREST will appear.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers .... Spalding & Rogers
Stage Manager .... E. L. Tilton.
Treasurer .... J. W. Wilder.
SPALDING & ROGERS'
NEW-ORLEANS CIRCUS.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, 1860,
GRAND CAVALCADE.
JOCKO.
MISS KATE ORMAND,
MLLE. MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.
The Wonderful Horse
HIRAM.
And all the Company will appear.
Grand Matinée EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2½ P. M.

MASON & THOMAS—SIXTH SERIES.
SECOND CLASSICAL SOIREE,
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 27,
DODWORTH'S HALL.
WILLIAM MASON, THEODORE THOMAS,
Together with
C. BERGMANN, T. ROSENTHAL, G. MATZKA.
On this occasion will be played a Quartette of Haydn's, a Sonata for the Piano and Violin by Mozart, the Quartette No. 8 C Major by Beethoven, and Solos on the Piano and Viola.
Single Ticket for each Soirée $1 00
Three Tickets 2 00
Tickets may be purchased at the music stores of Scharfenburg & Luis and C. Breusing.

FIRST LECTURE.
REV. J. C. FLETCHER will give the first Lecture of his course on *Brazil,* (postponed from Friday,)
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
Monday Evening, Nov. 26.
PROGRAMME—BRAZIL—A General View of the Brazilian Empire; Laughable Mistakes; Trade Winds; Climate; Nights in the Tropics; A Great Opening for Americans; Fruits; Fallstaff's Regiment, &c.
Tickets for the Course (5 lectures,) gentlemen, $1; ladies and schools, 50 cents; single tickets, 25 cents. Tickets obtained for last Friday, will be good for Monday.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors, Messrs. G. L. FOX and J. W. LINGARD.
GLORIOUS EVACUATION DAY.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, 1860.
First time of the Romantic Drama of the
WOMAN IN WHITE.
Concluding with the favorite Melo-Drama of
THE MANIAC LOVER.

"THE BAY AND CITY OF NEW-YORK AT SUNRISE."
By GEORGE L. BROWN,
Which has been presented to the Prince of Wales, will be on exhibition but a few days longer at
"THE CRAYON ART GALLERY,"
No. 756 Broadway, corner 8th-st. Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
GEORGE WARD NICHOLS.

THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,
NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING,
AT GOUPIL'S,
No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st.
Admittance 25 cents.
E. SURVILLE, Director.

ADAM AND EVE.
THE TEMPTATION AND THE EXPULSION.
Painted in 1857 by Dubufe.
On exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY,
No. 772 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.
Admission 25 cents.

CINDERELLA,
Painted by J. VAN LERIUS, of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Antwerp, is now on exhibition at
SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to sundown.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY AND JARVES COLLECTION
Of OLD MASTERS of the ITALIAN SCHOOL.
Open day and evening at the INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

A GREAT PICTURE:
NOW ON EXHIBITION, at No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square, WERTMULLER'S ORIGINAL PICTURE of
DANAE.
Admittance, 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS EVENING—THE JEWESS.
The public are earnestly requested to be in their seats at precisely five minutes before eight.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
THIS MONDAY, Nov. 26.
First night of Halevy's celebrated Opera of
LA JUIVE, (The Jewess.)
With a magnificent new mise en scene.
A chorus of sixty singers, including the celebrated Arion Society, an orchestra of sixty Professors, Corps de Ballet and four hundred auxiliaries, and the following great cast:
MADAME INES FABBRI,
MADAME ANNA BISHOP,
SIGNOR STIGELLI,
CARL FORMES,
The other rôles by QUINTO and MULLER, &c.
THE FAMOUS DRINKING CHORUS
Will be sung by forty male voices, including the Arion Society.
THE GRAND MIMIC SWORD COMBAT
will be enacted by a number of distinguished Turners.
THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT
has been under the superintendence of
CARL ANSCHUTZ,
THE MISE EN SCENE
Under that of
MR. ULLMAN.
Price of admission as usual.
REQUEST TO THE PUBLIC.

In announcing the first night of THE JEWESS for to-morrow night, Mr. Ullman begs to state that the result of the three grand final rehearsals of last week justify him in relying upon the greatest operatic success ever achieved in this country. Competent judges pronounce the new scenery superb and the general mise en scene—both as regards quantity as well as quality—not to be compared to anything that has been seen on any stage in America. The performances in the Jewess of Madame Fabbri and Stigelli are perfectly known; the Cardinal is considered in London one of Mr. Formes' grandest conceptions, and Madame Anna Bishop's Princess will be found worthy of the reputation of this exquisite cantatrice, whilst the magnificent and numerous chorus and orchestra will, it is confidently hoped, exceed any previous efforts of our distinguished resident professors.

As previously stated the period spent in getting ready the mise en scene of this celebrated opera extends over a year and a half, during which time the ablest workmen have been constantly employed both in Paris and New-York. Over forty rehearsals, with chorus, orchestra and principals, have been made since the commencement of October, and there never has been bestowed, to say the least, half the labor upon any other opera; and yet the public will readily understand a manager's anxiety who has staked his professional reputation upon one supreme effort to be decided on one single evening.

Mr. Ullman, therefore, trusts that a generous public will vouchsafe him that support with which he has been honored on many former occasions, and that in consideration of the extreme difficulty of the very complicated mise en scene, and the immense number of persons who have to take part in the performance, the length of the interval after second and third acts will be readily excused, which, however, in no case will exceed a quarter of an hour.

SHIPPING

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 8,
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which beside other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN,
Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz:

WM TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT,	MIDDLESEX,	VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS,	CONSTELLATION,	JNO. J. BOYD,
WEST POINT,	SWITZERLAND,	PHENIX,
UNDERWRITER,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA.

Making, together with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,
For all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circulars.

Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application—if by letter inclose postage stamp—to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—TO SUCCEED THE ADRIATIC.—The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the United States Mails, on the following days from Canal-st. Wharf: From New-York on SATURDAY, Dec. 29; from Havre, Dec. 4 and Jan. 15, and Southampton the day after leaving Havre. The ATLANTIC is unexcelled for strength and comfort, has water-tight compartments, and is in all respects in complete order. A limited number of second-cabin passengers, for whom excellent accommodations have been provided, will be taken at $75 each. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.; SAVANNAH, GA.; AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Semi-weekly U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $15; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILLESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds on SATURDAY, Dec. 1.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 29.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed, by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, 20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st. and No. 335 Broadway.

The MOUNT VERNON succeeds, and leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 3 P. M.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE FIRST-CLASS SIDE-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will sail from Philadelphia for Savannah, on FRIDAY, Nov. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M. Cabin passage, $15; steerage, $8. Through tickets to New-Orleans and intermediate points at the same rates as by steamers from New-York. Superior state-rooms may be secured by applying to A. HERON, JR.,
No. 126 North Wharves, Philadelphia.

The steamer KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above for Charleston, Dec. 5, at 10 o'clock A. M.

NOTICE.—FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—STEAMSHIP JAMES ADGER.—In consequence of being unable to complete some necessary repairs, the above steamer will be detained until 3 o'clock, P.M., MONDAY, Nov. 26. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., 29 Broadway.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

RANGES AND STOVES.

The "UNIVERSAL" RANGE—complete—for wood and coal, warranted to give satisfaction.
KITCHEN, PARLOR and OFFICE STOVES—most approved patterns. R. W. BENEDICT.
No. 228 Water-st., corner of Beekman.

THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER.—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficiency, economy durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.
SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

EXPRESSES.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS
DAILY
Forwards Valuables and Merchandise to and from and collects Drafts, Bills, &c., in all parts of the
EAST, WEST and SOUTH.
Will receive goods or orders to "call," at
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 24.

$22,000	U. S. 5s, '74 cou.	[illegible]	200	Cumb. Coal Pref'd.	10
35,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	81	20	Harlem R. Pref'd.	36
4,000	N. Car. St. 6s	[illegible]		do	35
2,000	do	[illegible]		do	35¾
10,000	Mo. State 6s	[illegible]		do	35½
25,000	do	[illegible]		do b10	35¼
6,000	do	[illegible]		Reading Railroad	37
1,000	Cal. State 7s	[illegible]		do	37
500	Brooklyn C. W. L.	[illegible]		do	37½
4,000	N. Y. Cen.	[illegible]		Mich. Central R.	57
3,000	Erie R.	[illegible]		do	57½
5,000	Erie R.	[illegible]		do b5	57
3,000	Erie R.	[illegible]		do b30	57⅛
1,000	Hud. R.	[illegible]		do b30	57⅛
1,000	Mich. S.	[illegible]		do s20	56½
5,000	do	[illegible]		do s10	56½
2,000	do	[illegible]	100	do	56¾
3,000	do	[illegible]	50	do s10	56⅝
6,000	N. Ia.	[illegible]	50	do	56½
10,000	M. S. & N. I.	[illegible]	200	do s60	56
7,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	50	Harlem R.	16
[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	45		do	15¾
[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	20	215	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	16
	do	19½	100	do	16¼
[illegible]	Chi. & R. Isl. Bs.	83	100	do b10	16¼
[illegible]	Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	85	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	35
[illegible]	C. B. & Q. R. 8 p. c. B.	90	100	do	35½
[illegible]	Mil. & Miss. 1st M.	60		do	36
[illegible]	Bank of New-York	93	100	do b30	37
[illegible]	Nor. Ex. Bank	91		Panama Railroad	118¾
[illegible]	Bank State N. Y.	92		Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63
[illegible]	Bank of Commerce	92		do	63
	do	92½		do s30	63½
[illegible]	Am. Ex. Bank	95		do b10	64
[illegible]	Chatham Bank	90		do	63¾
[illegible]	Metropolitan Bank	107		do	64
[illegible]	Market Bank	100		do	64½
[illegible]	Continental Bank	100		do	64¼
[illegible]	Park Bank	102		do	64¼
[illegible]	Pac. Mail SS. Co.	81		do s30	64
	do	81½		do b30	64½
	do	81½		Cleve. & Pitts. R.	10
	do	82¾		Gal. & Chic R. s30	68
[illegible]	N. Y. Central R.	79		do	69
	do	79⅛		do b3	69½
	do b3	79		do	68½
	do s10	79		do	68½
	do	79		do b5	68½
	do	79		do	68½
	do	79		do s60	68
	do	79		do s60	67½
	do b30	79		do s15	68½
	do s15	79		do s10	68½
	do s3	79		Cleve. & Toledo R.	30½
	do	79		do	31
[illegible]	Erie Railroad	30		do	31½
	do	[illegible]		do b20	31¼
	do	[illegible]		do b10	31⅛
	do	[illegible]		do s10	31½
	do b10	30		do	31½
	do b10	31		Chic. & Rock I. R.	58½
	do s30	31		do	58½
[illegible]	[illegible] River R.	48		do s10	58½
300	do	48		do	58⅜
100	do s10	48		do b15	59
200	do s7	48		do b10	59
100	do s30	48	25	do	59
50	do s30	48½	100	Ch., B. & Q. R. s20	74
250	do s60	48	50	do s60	72
250	do	48½	100	do s3	75
100	do s10	47½	300	do c	76
150	do b20	48½	50	do	75½
100	do b15	48½	200	Mil. & Miss. R.	9
100	do b10	48½	100	La C. & Mil. R.	1¼
100	do b30	48¾	45	N. J. Central R.	107
			6	Del. and H. Canal	89½

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 5s, '74 cou.	97	100	Hud. Riv. R.	48¾
2,000	Virginia St. 6s	81	200	do	48½
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	81	100	do b10	48½
4,000	Mo. St. 6s s10	72½	100	Reading Railroad	37
4,000	do	72¼	150	M. So. & N. I. R.	16¼
4,000	N. Y. Cen. B., '70	100	50	Chic., Bur. & Qn. R.	73½
4,000	Chic. & N. W. 1 m	46	10	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	36½
10	Bank of New-York	95	50	do	36
27	Bk. of Commerce	95	100	do	35¼
20	Amer. Ex. Bank	98	250	do	35
100	Pacific Mail S. Co.	85	200	Panama R.	120
	do s10	85½	50	do s15	119½
100	Mich. Cen. R.	56	50	do s15	119
50	do s30	55½	50	Ill. C. R. Scrip b10	63
14	N. Y. Cen. R.	80	160	do	63
300	do	79	50	do	62½
100	do	78¾	50	do s30	62
100	do	78¾	250	do	62
400	do b30	79½	50	do b30	63
100	do b30	79	200	Gal. & Chicago R.	67
150	do	78¾	350	Clev. & Tol. R.	30¾
100	Erie Railroad b10	32	120	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	58¾
600	do	32	125	do	58
100	do s30	31½	100	do	57½
75	Harlem R. pref.	36¼	50	do	57¼

MONDAY, Nov. 26—A. M.

The third business week in November, which closed on Saturday, will long be remembered as one of the most trying and exciting in the history of the past three years. The politico-financial panic had evidently reached its crisis on Monday last, and there was nothing left to the Bank Managers of the country but to bravely turn it, or speedily yield to it. Half-way measures were at an end. Practical suspension on the Bank Note Currency of the Northwest had already taken place, and the stoppage of payments in Virginia and other Southern quarters only waited the forms of declared suspension, which took place in Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and West Jersey on Thursday, and in Georgia and North Carolina (duly indemnified by their Legislatures,) on Friday. It thus remained only for the New-York Banks, with the Foreign and Domestic Exchanges everywhere in their favor, and with their Bill-holders, of every denomination, amply secured and satisfied at the Bank Department at Albany, to unlock the wheels of Trade and Commerce—to relieve their dealers and assure their own position of high credit and unfaltering punctuality—by bold and timely expansion, or to fall with shame and discredit, as they fell in 1857, by mutual distrust, petty wrangling through the Clearing-house, and crushing exaction upon their dealers. It is already known and widely felt that, on general conference on Wednesday night, they adopted the first and wiser alternative, and followed it up with extraordinary unanimity and practical liberality in their discount sessions on Thursday and Friday. The trial thus speedily made was successfully passed, and the good example promptly followed in Boston on Friday and Saturday. There was no single element, save the distrust which grew out of the dead-lock up on the Corn Exchange and the negotiation of foreign bills, opposed to certain success, and this being relieved by the first relaxation of the pressure, the course of liberal action was left clear. The Associated Banks could then afford to invite their general depositors to all the Specie their real or imaginary wants or their suspicions demanded. They hold it in abundance, with more sure to come. Twice the amount would be useless to their security, if confidence were destroyed, and half the sum on hand will more than answer to their daily movement, with confidence reëstablished. The whole Bullion thereof was thus brought to a practical test, and beyond its usefulness in settling the Exchanges at home or abroad, all of which are more in our favor, and likely for some time to continue so, the agency and superior value of Gold are, for solving all emergencies like the present, absolutely suspended and ignored by the oldest and most conservative heads in this great commercial centre. And why? Because the habits, the genius, and trade, and commercial economy of our whole free community are opposed to rendering security and *hard money* convertible terms. Content with the security in a different and scarcely less infallible form, which the law has thrown around their Bank Note circulation, and trained to put their trust, as lenders and borrowers, in a system of enlightened Free Banking, while the heads or managers of that system put trust in themselves and their dealers, they have at no time in its history exacted anything more than reciprocal confidence. This being denied in 1857, temporary suspension followed, but even then the shrewdest and sharpest, who drew their Gold for a speculation, failed to find, much less to profit by any popular preference for gold over what our Philadelphia neighbors are pleased to call our "one and two dollar dirty bills." But the lesson of that severe and trying occasion has proved a most valuable one in the present emergency, and while turned to great and timely account by our Bankers, it is to be hoped that it has dispelled the last vestige of that miserly and degrading sentiment of a past and darker age of business economy, that nothing's good but gold. In short, that we shall hear no more of Bullion Banks.

The Import entries of the week are comparatively light. The total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $2,237,955 against $3,317,247 same week last season. The Exports of Domestic Produce, though much embarrassed by the Money pressure and Exchange complications in the Grain and Flour trade, still show a large excess over last season, the total clearances being $2,251,832 against $1,405,276 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Specie have ceased for the present, of course, and the opinion obtains among our best Bankers that the supply of Cotton bills from the South, added to the local Merchant bills made on Grain, Flour, &c., taken in connection with the admitted low balances now due from our import trade to the other side, will keep the rates below Specie point for some months to come. The Sub-Treasury Specie balance in New-York is now reduced to $4,308,608, against $5,058,614 at the close of the previous week. A part of this difference went by express to Washington early in the week. The last Bank average stood $19,464,000. The drain to the South ceased early in the week, and the local withdrawers of gold by timid depositors, which was at no time very marked, also ceased after Wednesday, with the removal of the general alarm, so far as the New-York Banks are concerned, which gave rise to it. In adopting the policy of meeting the crisis by expansion, the Banks proclaimed their readiness to have their vaults drained of the last dollar, if need be, in carrying it out. But as soon as their whole stock of Specie was made common and placed at the disposal of all depositors at Bank, who might distrust their ability to go through, confidence with this class of dealers appears to have been at once reëstablished. The probability, therefore is, that the Average to be made up this afternoon will still show something over $18,000,000, with another California remittance to go into Bank this morning. A rule having been adopted by the Associated Banks to receive at once into their common vault, under the Bank of America, as the equivalent of Coin, all Bar Gold, Assay Certificates and Foreign Gold and Silver, and to issue Clearing-house tokens thereon, no delay will hereafter occur in making the receipts from California, Havana, Europe, Mexico, &c., available on arrival. The arrangement is a good one, in another respect, as saving the unnecessary expense of ½ ₩ cent for coinage at the Philadelphia Mint. The following is the Treasure list by the steamship *Ariel*, arrived from the Isthmus of Panama yesterday:

SPECIE LIST OF THE ARIEL.

A.S. Rosenbaum & Co.	$19,500	J. H. Williams	$13,000
P. Naylor	8,000	Bush & Wilder	13,228
Jennings & Brothers	7,000	J. G. Parker & Son	8,800
Am. Exchange B'k	70,000	R. Patrick	50,000
Hoffman & Rosenst'k	5,329	Metropolitan Bank	88,378
Wm. Hoge & Co.	30,000	N. L. & G. Griswold	13,224
Butcher & Brother	5,000	Scholle & Brs	46,800
Am. Exchange B'k	50,000	Taaffe, McCahill & Co.	40,078
J. B. Weir	32,275	Eugene Kelly & Co.	43,000
J. Strauss, Bros. & Co.	32,410	Conroy & O'Connor	10,000
Z. Einstein & Bros.	9,000	L. Von Hoffman & Co.	85,000
Neustadter & Bros.	11,100	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	120,734
W. Seligman & Co.	33,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	165,500
Kerby, Byrne & Co.	4,000	Order	25,929
W. S. Coleman & Co.	40,500		
Total			$1,087,071

According to the Custom-house tables of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for ten months of the calender year, which we made up and published a few days ago, the total entries of Foreign Merchandise from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, amounted to

amounted to	$199,254,000
Add three weeks in November	9,441,302
Total to date	$208,695,302
Against same time in 1859	221,324,817
Decrease in 1860	$12,629,515

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign articles reëxported,) from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1

to Nov. 1	$60,263,000
Add three weeks in November	8,519,738
Total to date	$68,782,738
Against same time in 1859	60,222,615
Increase in 1860	$8,560,123

The same tables make the Export of Gold and Specie from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1

and Specie from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1	$44,457,000
Add since Nov. 1	516,700
Total to date	$44,973,700
Against same time 1860	67,171,634
Decrease in 1860	$22,197,934

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

Loan of the United States of 1874	100@95@97
New-York Central	71½@74@70⅜@79½@76⅛
New-York and Erie	28@26@33
Reading	33½@37
Rock Island	52@55@52@59@57½
Michigan Guaranteed	29@26½@36@31½
Michigan Southern	13½@13@16¼
Michigan Central	48½@45@57¼@55½
Toledo	26@24½@31½@30½
Galena	58½@55@69@66½
Illinois Central	57@52@64½@62½
Panama	109½@108½@120@118½
Pacific Mail	73@70@81½
Missouris	69½@66@72½
Virginias	78@82
Tennessees	75@81½@80½
Illinois Central Bonds	88@81@88
Hudson River	48@10@47@47½
Harlem Preferred	32½@36½
Burlington and Quincy	63½@76@73½
Harlem Common	14½@13½@16

The Stock dealings of the week, as seen in the foregoing table, were marked by the wildest fluctuations, but the general turn after Wednesday was to decided improvement, and the ultimate gain on the prices of Saturday week equal to an average of 5 ₩ cent. the list round. From the lowest points of the week, the rise in several instances was over 10 ₩ cent. The highest points were made in the forenoon of Saturday, and the demand continued strong at the Second Board in the afternoon. But prices weakened somewhat at the close, and as soon as the turn in this direction was felt, the sellers for the fall were disposed to offer short contracts with some freedom, on the calculation that the recovery had been too rapid. There was no unfavorable feature of the Money or Exchange markets to support the *Bear* side, but there is little question that some of the *Bulls* were disposed to realize their rapid profits of the previous day or two, and the general market left off 1@1½ ₩ cent on the speculative Railways below the top sales of the day.

The fluctuations in New-York Central were made the more sudden and extreme from the absorption of cash stock, which has been going on through the whole fortnight of low prices. The supply of certificates for delivery in the hardest days for Money rendered the stock quite as difficult to come at as Money itself: more so, if anything; and although one or two considerable lots, under hypothecation, were sold out, and the certificates delivered and put in circulation on the Street, the continued absorption by the public in small parcels soon made the Stock as close as before. The same remarks apply, in some degree, to Panama, Burlington and Quincy, Galena and Chicago, and perhaps others of the Railway certificates. In State Stocks the market was oversold on Missouris, and these Bonds were scarce for delivery at the close of the week, while the offerings of Virginias and North Carolinas were reduced. The supply of Tennessees, after the market recovered to 80 ₩ cent., was fair. Federal fives also continued to be offered at the decline, some parcels of the '74s, as well as of the new loan, having been forced on sale.

The fluctuations in Money rates, and in the Foreign and Domestic Exchanges through the week, were unusually wide. Up to Friday forenoon, when eight or ten of the heavy Banks discounted about six millions of dollars on receipts of less than three millions, prime double-name bills ranged 12@15 ₩ cent., and first-class single names 21@24 ₩ cent. By Saturday, the former, if pressed outside of Bank at all, could be sold at 8@9 ₩ cent., and the latter were done at 12 ₩ cent. Most borrowers are well accommodated through their own Banks, and in some cases Discounts have already been had by the Merchants to answer to their engagements for several weeks to come. The impression obtained at the close of the week that as little trade is now doing to create new engagements, beyond the movement of Produce to tide-water, (and this will soon be reduced by the closing of Lake and Canal navigation,) Money is likely to remain about 7 ₩ cent. until near the Christmas holidays. On temporary Loans, this rate commands all that is wanted by the Stock Brokers, where the collateral is of approved credit.

Exchange on England fell to 95@100 for merchant bills at the beginning of the week, and improved after Wednesday to 100@101 ₩ cent. Bankers opened at 102@103, and left off 103@104 ₩ cent., some of the Bankers asking 105 to draw to a point.

The current quotations on Banknotes on Saturday, with Messrs. GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-street, were:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-York State	[illegible]	Mobile, Ala.	10
New-England	[illegible]	New-Orleans, La.	5
New-Jersey	[illegible]	Illinois and Wisconsin	10
Philadelphia	4	Ohio and Indiana	2
Interior Penn.	5	Kentucky	2
Baltimore	6	Free Indiana	5
Maryland	7	Tennessee	10
Virginia	10	Michigan	5
North Carolina	10	Canada	2
South Car. and Geo.	10		

Mr. JACOB LITTLE was readmitted to the Stock Exchange on Saturday, and appeared in his old seat at the Afternoon Board, having been absent, because of his embarrassment last Summer, about four months.

No information by telegraph as to the course of the Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio Banks under the suspension of payments all around them, had been received up to Saturday afternoon. Nor had the State Bank of Indiana and Branches or the St. Louis Banks been definitely heard from.

The Boston *Transcript*, of Saturday, says of Bank affairs in that City:

"By the arrangements entered into by the Boston Banks, at their meeting this morning, they will be enabled to render such assistance to the business community as to prevent any serious difficulties in the financial affairs of this city. All that is required, in connection with plans adopted by our Banks, is *good faith and good fellowship* on the part of the New-York Banks. Allowing their balances to remain here undrawn for a short time, will accomplish the desired object.

"We are glad to be able to state that the efforts made to create a popular panic here have signally failed. There has been no run upon the banks to-day, and the opinion generally prevails that the worst of this crisis has passed.

"It will be seen, by reference to the report of Mr. HAMSHAW'S stock sale to-day, that Bank shares generally brought a premium, except some few shares of institutions just started under the general law. The reader will observe that the United States stock brought a premium, and that the stock of the cities of Boston and Roxbury, which pays only *five per cent. interest*, brought upwards of 99 ₩ cent.

"The Railroad, Manufacturing and Insurance stocks offered, brought very good prices, considering the rates at which money itself was sold on 'Change to-day. The Banks have resolved that the bills of any one of the associated banks may be received in liquidation of their balances, instead of specie, to the extent of one-half of their indebtedness, but not to exceed the following limit:

Capital of	Not exceeding	Capital of	Not exceeding
$200,000	$20,000	$1,250,000	$90,000
400,000	40,000	1,500,000	100,000
500,000	50,000	1,800,000	120,000
560,000	56,000	2,000,000	120,000
600,000	60,000	4,000,000	200,000
700,000	64,000	Bank of Mutual Redemption	100,000
750,000	68,000	Suffolk Bank	200,000
900,000	72,000		
1,000,000	80,000		

"This arrangement to continue in force till otherwise ordered.

"On motion of the Managing Committee, they also adopted the following resolve:

"*Resolved*, That the Associated Banks of Boston believe it to be the duty of the Boston Banks to maintain the integrity of specie-paying Banks in the present crisis, and in order to meet the demands of the commercial community, they will render all aid possible for the accommodation of the public, by discounts to the utmost extent of their ability.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, of Sunday afternoon, reports:

"There was an unusually excited market at the Stock Board this morning, and an almost unprecedented rise in prices. The suspension of the Banks and the determination of these institutions both here and in New-York to extend their discount lines and relieve the mercantile community, has contributed to this buoyancy and caused a more cheerful feeling both inside of the Board and out-of-doors, than has prevailed for weeks past. Reading Railroad was quite active at an advance of 1. Camden and Amboy Railroad went up from 114 to 121, which was bid at the close. Pennsylvania Railroad advanced 2½; Lehigh Navigation 3; Morris Canal, 3; and the Preferred 2¾; City Sixes, 1½@2 ₩ cent.—the latter for the old issues; Norristown Railroad, 1½; Lehigh Sixes, 1½; Minehill Railroad, 1½; Race and Vine streets Passenger Railway, 3; and Frankford and Southwark 1½. All of the better class of securities were quotably higher, but the fancies, excepting Reading Railroad, were rather neglected.

"The money market is decidedly easier—first-class short paper being negotiated at 1@1½ ₩ cent., and call loans at 8@10 ₩ cent. The Banks are extending their discount lines, and the aspect of affairs generally is more encouraging.

"We announced a few days ago that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of this State had purchased of Charles Macalester one hundred thousand dollars of State Fives. The State Treasurer's checks on various Banks in the city for the amount of the purchase money (about $93,000) were received by Mr. Macalester yesterday. Of course, under the suspension, there was no necessity to pay these checks in specie. But as the money was chiefly for foreign correspondents of Mr. Macalester, the bank officers determined, for the credit of the State, to give the full amount in coin. The Girard Bank paid $70,000, and the remaining $23,000 was paid by several other Banks."

The Baltimore *American* of Saturday, says:

"We regret to announce the suspension of the well-known Banking House of SAMUEL HARRIS & SONS, which took place to-day, but it is generally believed that their assets will in time be sufficient to cover all demands. There were several rumors to-day in regard to other parties, but we were unable to trace them to any reliable source.

"Money at the opening of the week was exceedingly tight, and it was with difficulty that first-class paper could be disposed of at 1¾ and 2 ₩ cent., but on yesterday some paper was sold at 9 and 12 ₩ cent. To-day, however, there was no paper of any consequence offering on the street, as the Banks are discounting quite liberally, at least they are affording as much relief to the business community as they can consistently do. The street rates to-day, for first-class paper, may be quoted at 10@12 ₩ cent., but second-class will not pass muster at any rate.

"By our regular exchanges we learn that the suspension of the Philadelphia and the action of the New-York Banks was received with satisfaction by the business men of both those cities, and it was generally conceded there, as well as here, that in the present emergency it was the best measure that could have been adopted for their relief.

The Chicago *Press*, under date of Thursday afternoon, reports:

"The Exchange market is more steady, to-day; but rates among the Banks generally are higher. A few of them will not sell at any figure; but the majority supply customers freely at 7@8 ₩ cent. Though the price is high, there is a more cheerful feeling, and if the wheels of business begin to revolve, everything will move forward as usual. True, the cost of the movement, till Exchange falls, will be heavy, but even that is better than stagnation. There is still a great lack of paper offering, and currency is accumulating largely. Buying rate nominal a 5@6½ ₩ cent.

"The demand for gold is very small, and confined mainly to those who want very small amounts. Buying rates 5@6 ₩ cent.; selling 10.

"The bills of the rejected Illinois Banks are bought to-day at 80c. on the dollar. Our impression is that they will very soon be worth considerably more, and they will reach nearly if not quite par within a few weeks or months at most. Let those who can, keep them for the present at least.

"We regret to learn that Messrs. HALL & BROTHER, owners of the Aurora Bank, have been obliged to close their doors. They own also the National Bank at Equality, Ill., and the Arctic and HALL & BROTHER'S Bank, in Wisconsin. As the bills are all secured, the failure of the owners cannot affect these Banks in the least."

The Madison *Argus* gives the following table of the circulation and the Securities for Wisconsin currency, the first day of last August. The circulation at that time was $4,135,218. The security for this is embraced in the table:

Wisconsin 6's	$100,000	Illinois 6's	$215,000
R. & M. R. 8's	27,000	Iowa 7's	10,000
Mil. & W. R. 8's	50,000	Indiana 5's	70,700
Minnesota 8's	50,000	Kentucky 6's	23,000
North Carolina 6's	456,000	Louisiana 5's	10,000
Ohio 6's	231,000	Louisiana 6's	140,000
Tennessee 6's	209,000	Missouri 6's	1,503,000
Virginia 6's	179,000	Michigan 6's	205,500
Virginia 5's	9,000	Specie deposits with Bank Comptroller	90,167
California 7's	213,500		
Georgia 6's	25,000		
Georgia 7's	20,000	Specie in Banks	382,000
Total			$5,018,376

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

	1859. Week.	1859. Total.	1860. Week.	1860. Total.	Total Inc.
P. & R. R. R.	36,773	1,584,189	45,315	1,835,510	251,021
Schuyl. Canal	39,496	1,276,350	28,309	1,267,265	D. 9,085
L. Val. R. R.	16,111	554,194	16,168	701,055	146,861
Lehigh Canal	29,767	978,753	28,166	1,030,230	51,577
Scranton S'th	13,317	541,581	13,784	740,782	199,201
Do. North	4,811	174,761	6,901	222,380	47,619
Pa. Coal Co.	17,302	679,313	29,610	677,400	D. 1,913
Del. & H. Co.	15,913	562,803	17,250	459,950	102,853
Wyoming So.	—	513,156	—	408,662	104,494
Do. North	—	335,726	—	334,264	D. 1,462
Shamokin	5,953	159,177	6,033	183,022	23,845
Trevorton	—	104,984	—	78,524	D. 26,460
Broad Top	3,293	114,179	4,839	168,285	54,106
Sh. Mt., H. T.	—	57,593	—	84,139	26,546
Lykens Valley	—	52,186	—	63,122	10,936
Total	182,796	7,689,245	196,360	8,256,590	

The *Miner's Journal* of Saturday says:

"Ice was formed this week, indicating that the termination of the boating season is rapidly approaching. Boats are scarce, but the boatmen have been loading this week for New-York at the old freights. The recent break in the canal seriously interrupted transportation, and caused a loss in her tonnage, which she cannot recover this year.

"The trade shows a gain this week of 13,564 tons, without any returns from the Wyoming Region. The increased supply for the year is 567,345 tons, which is much less than the wants of the market undoubtedly require."

The following statement shows the business of the Reading Railroad during the month of October, 1860, compared with the same month in 1859:

	1860.	1859.
Received from coal	$267,457 06	$204,795 67
Merchandise	63,148 21	46,842 27
Travel, &c.	35,351 17	32,007 96
Total	$365,956 44	$283,645 90
Transportation, Roadway, &c.	141,812 38	134,899 51
Net profit for the month	$224,144 06	$148,746 39
Net profit for previous 9 mos.	1,269,781 10	981,022 19
Total net profit for 10 months	$1,493,925 16	$1,129,768 58

Our intelligent cotemporary of the Philadelphia *Ledger* can see no good in small note circulation, although since the suspension of that city on all notes, (and deposits too,) the telegraph advises us that the people are disposed to circulate small notes from other States in spite of the legislative prohibition against it. The much talked of infusion of Gold Coin, it seems, goes for nothing in seasons of panic and suspension in Pennsylvania, while here such infusion is seldom thought of in good times, and never wanted in preference to our secured small note currency in times of trouble. The *Ledger*, however, remarks:

"Indeed, we have sometimes thought that, from the very self-satisfied manner in which the New-Yorkers talk of specie as currency, they had succeeded in stultifying themselves with the fact that their dirty dollar-bills were the article alluded to as coin. Speaking of currency, it is no more than truth to say that, in no part of the United States, is there so large an infusion of coin in the circulation as in Philadelphia, *when the Banks are not under the ban of suspension, as at present.*"

The saving clause of the *Ledger's* boast, it must be confessed, is an important one—just now.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 24.

FLOUR closed with a declining tendency. WHEAT quiet and 1½c.@2c. lower; sales 27,000 bushels, at 78c.@78½c. for North-Western Club; 76c.@76½c. for No. 1, and 74c.@74½c. for No. 2, in store. CORN very dull. OATS firm. *Receipts*—2,200 bbls. Flour, 76,000 bushels Wheat, 14,600 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—600 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn. Sight Exchange on New-York easier to-day, at 6@7 ₩ cent. premium.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 24.

All kinds of produce in limited demand and prices nominal. There are no sales of FLOUR in consequence. WHISKY at 15½c. HOGS—Nothing doing, and quotations nominal. Receipts to-day, 3,000 head. MESS PORK, $15 25@$15 50 Money and Exchange greatly unsettled, more so than yesterday. Sight Checks on New-York are selling at 2 ₩ cent. premium; supply light.

MOBILE, Friday, Nov. 23.

COTTON—The sales of the week add up 3,500 bales, and the receipts for the same time 21,000 bales, against 25,000 bales for the corresponding week in last year. Exports for the week, 14,000 bales. Stock in port, 139,000 bales. FREIGHTS, 17-32d. to Liverpool, and 1½c. to Havre. Sterling Exchange, 90¾. Sight Exchange on New-York, ⅝@1 ₩ cent. premium.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Nov. 24.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT and other grains quiet and quotations nominal. Shipments by canal are materially checked, to-day, by the Winter-like weather, and the difficulty in getting insurance. FREIGHTS—Wheat 15c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—78,700 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,312 bbls. Flour, 41,800 bushels Wheat, 22,300 bushels Corn, 3,100 bushels Rye.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Nov. 23.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 200 to 300 bales, the market closing unsettled.

DISASTROUS FIRES.

EXTENSIVE IN THE THIRD WARD.

Dry Goods Stores Destroyed—Loss Over Half a Million of Dollars.

A fire, involving the destruction of property, valued in the aggregate at over half a million of dollars, broke out soon after midnight of Saturday, in the large brown stone warehouse at the corner of Church street, extending the entire length of the block from Warren to Murray streets. The premises in which it originated were occupied by E. STONE & Co., dry goods dealers and importers, and the flames were first discovered by Police Officer HOYT, issuing from the third story of the building. A number of fire companies were at the moment passing through Broadway, on their return from a fire in Front street, and as quickly as possible they got to work. The intense cold, however, made their operations exceedingly difficult, as the hydrants had frozen, and considerable time elapsed before water could be obtained. Meantime the flames had burst out of every window in the upper story of the building on Church street side, and had thence communicated to the adjoining premises on Warren-street, from which it extended to the building in the rear, fronting on Murray-street, making an area of fire two hundred feet in length by fifty in width, upon which the firemen had to work. In addition to the labor of working to subdue the flames at these buildings, the high wind threw masses of burning cinders and pieces of burning timber upon the roofs of stores in the vicinity, making it necessary for the exercise of great precaution to prevent the destruction of the buildings which were thus endangered. After ten hours hard labor, however, the fire was extinguished, it having been confined to the two large warehouses already mentioned, of which the walls alone remained standing.

The first floor and basement of the building No. 33 Warren-street and No. 29 Murray, with the side on Church-street, was occupied by JAMES F. WHITE & Co., importers of Irish and Scotch linens, whose loss on stock is estimated at $150,000. The firm was insured for $35,000 only, in various City and country companies. Considerable quantities of their stock was saved, though in a greatly damaged condition.

The second, third, fourth and fifth stories of the same building were occupied by E. STONE & Co., whose loss amounts to about $50,000; fully insured.

JOHNSTON, SHEPHERD & SAUNDERS, importers of dry goods, conducted their business on the first floor of No. 27 Murray street and No. 31 Warren-street. Their loss on stock is probably to the extent of $125,000, upon which there is an insurance of $50,000 in City and out of town Companies.

The second, third, fourth and fifth floors of the same building, fronting on Murray-street, were occupied by WARREN & WILSON, manufacturers of boots and shoes. The estimated loss on their stock is $50,000; insured for $55,000.

HOOK, SKINNER & Co., importers of cloths, occupied the second, third, fourth and fifth floors of No. 33 Warren street. Damage of their stock to the extent of about $130,000 was done; insured for $150,000.

The upper stories of No. 31 Warren-street were jointly tenanted by GEO. A. CLARK, dealer in spool cotton, ALEXANDER CLARK, importer of shawls, and J. F. MILWOOD, importer of needles. Their aggregate loss reaches the sum of about $70,000, insured fully to the extent of $150,000.

The stock of W. E. DIBBLEE & Co., importers of silks, at No. 29 Warren-street and No. 25 Murray-street was damaged by water to the extent of about $10,000. Fully insured.

TOWNSEND, YALE and others, occupants of stores in the vicinity, all sustained some damage to their stock by water.

The large building siding on Church-street was owned by R. H. MCCURDY. It is damaged to the extent of $10,000. Insured. The injury to the other buildings, owned by WM SPENCER, is estimated at $20,000. Fully insured. There is no doubt whatever that the fire originated from a defect in the heaters connected with the hot-air furnace used for warming the building. The steam fire engines at this fire did very effective service. Among them was particularly noticed one of the Amoskeag Company's machines, of Manchester, N. H., called the "Champion." It commenced working at 1 o'clock, and continued to do good service until 10 o'clock A. M. Being a new machine, its working was greatly admired by the spectators and firemen. Hose Company No. 57, of this City, are said to be in treaty for the purchase of this superior machine.

Fire in a Tenement House.

AN INFANT SMOTHERED.

About 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the apartments of JOHN OFFER, on the second floor of the tenement-house No. 181 Orchard-street. It is supposed to have been caused by two little boys who had been amusing themselves by playing with matches. When the fire was discovered, the lads were found lying in a corner of the room, insensible, but they were some time afterwards restored to consciousness. Mrs. OFFER's infant, a boy five weeks old, who had been left asleep upon the lounge, was smothered. It was while endeavoring to save her child that Mrs. OFFER, becoming confused by the smoke, stumbled upon the two other children and rescued them. Little damage was done to the building, as the fire was discovered by the occupants before it had attained much headway.

Fire in an Agricultural Implement Warehouse.

Shortly before 12 o'clock on Saturday night, a fire broke out on the upper floor of the building No. 193 Front-street occupied by JOHN MOORE, manufacturer of agricultural implements. It was extinguished before much damage had resulted. A drunken man, named SAUCE, was found by the insurance patrol on the premises, and it is supposed that the fire was caused through his negligence. He was arrested and held, pending an examination by the Fire Marshal. A young man, named PATRICK MCGULICK, was run over at the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets by Engine No. 2 and Hose-carriage No. 15. He was so badly injured that it was necessary to place him in the Hospital.

Fire in a Broadway Warehouse.

On Saturday night an alarm was caused by the burning of a heap of coal in the rear of GRAYDON, MCGILLERY & Co's. Yankee Notion, &c., establishment, at Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, formerly Appleton's building. It was caused by the coal having been placed too near the furnace. The building was not injured.

Fire in a Dwelling-House.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire occurred in the dwelling-house No. 16 Grove-street, near Hudson, in a clothes closet on the top floor, caused by the carelessness of one of the occupants, who placed a lighted candle near some garments. Damage to the amount of $50 was done.

Fire in a Bakery.

About 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire occurred from some unknown cause in a bakery, located in an old frame tenement-house at No. 256 Broome-street, occupied by Mrs. MORRIS. Not much damage resulted. Mrs. M. is insured for $400 in the Rutgers Insurance Company.

Fire in a Planing Mill.

Officer DECORDY, of the Twenty-third Precinct, discovered a fire at 3 o'clock yesterday morning in the planing-mill of Mr. HANLON, situated at the corner of Eighty-third-street and Third-avenue. He put it out without the aid of the fire department.

[Advertisement.]

For the immediate mitigation of the horrors of dyspepsia, try HOLLOWAY'S never-failing Vegetable Pills. Your health will be restored, and the dreadful incubus engendered by indigestion replaced by the balmy influence of refreshing sleep.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A LYRIC FOR LADIES.

DONE IN HIAWATHAN VERSES.

Have you seen the GREAT EMPORIUM,
Where the richest cloaks and mantles,
Ever viewed or worn by ladies
Flash upon the ravished vision?
'Tis the store called CRYSTAL PALACE,
Kept by ROBERTS, in the BOWERY,
Where all garments, grand and gracious,
Such as Beauty wraps around her—
Cloaks of velvet and of satin,
Mantles made of silk and velvet;
All that Fashion yet has offered,
To delight the eye and please it,
In the way of cloaks and mantles—
Seek them at the CRYSTAL PALACE.

From the early hours of morning,
To the twilight dim and ghostly—
Yea, and far into the gaslight—
Ladies throng the store of ROBERTS!
Cloaks and mantles all are needing,
For the Winter fast approaches,
And all rush to buy the garments,
Which the courteous ROBERTS offers!
Hither, led by grim Newcastle,
Came the Prince of Wales to purchase
That superb and gorgeous mantle,
Which he took back, as a present,
To his mother, Queen VICTORIA!

ROBERTS' Crystal Palace Emporium, No. 252 Bowery.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ariel, from Aspinwall—George Davison, wife, child and servant, J. W. Simonton, Mr. Jessup, E. P. Marcellus, Rev. Mr. Maples, Rev. Mr. Beckwith, wife and child, A. Gilmore, C. A. Swift, Mrs. Hannum, L. M. Schenck, H. McCready, Frank Miller, F. Klebitz, M. H. Megner, J. C. Mensadorffer, S. Smith, Miss M. Armstrong, D. Alley, Lieut. A. Piper, S. L. Stanley, S. Stevens, B. Phillips, Dr. J. Grant, Mr. Collins, C. K. Herrick, Dr. Pinkham and wife, A. Jamison, O. Norton, Mr. Meghall, S. C. Armstrong, P. S. Davis, S. W. Davis, B. F. Harden, J. Campbell, W. W. Fish, J. L. Blake, A. A. Spicer, J. Morrisey, Dr. J. N. Green, A. Peters and wife, B. Moreland, J. Jamelson, Miss A. J. Wardwell, H. Ernst, S. B. Sheburn, J. B. Hoyt, D. Harper, E. L. Daniel, A. W. Palmer, F. Hallen, G. B. Stephenson and wife, Messrs. Sawyer, Mitchell, Winchester, Hawkins and family, J. Allard and wife, and 90 in the steerage.

Passengers Sailed.

Nov. 24.—*In steamship Bremen, for Bremen and Southampton*—W. S. Keyes, New-York; A. A. Belknap, U. S. N.; J. A. Galdiz, J. J. Fuster, Havana; E. Riviere and lady, Miss N. Riviere, Rev. C. Adam, G. H. Vollers and lady, James Hampton and lady, F. Jeanjean, John Wendt, New-York; Peter Ohneck, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. H. Turvill, Madison, Wis.; A. Noll, Louisville; T. H. Siefken, G. Siefken, Illinois; Otto March, Washington, D. C.; P. Scheerer, Philadelphia; John Walter, Miss Juliette Chaber, New-York, and 73 in the steerage. Total, 97. Specie, $4,273.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 59 | Sun sets.... 4 35 | Moon sets.... 5 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 37 | Gov. Island. 6 26 | Hell Gate.... 7 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 24.

Cleared.

Steamships Patapsco, Vail, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Monticello, Gager, Alexandria, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Potomac, Watson, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Planet, Wilson, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ships Mary Robinson, McCleave, San Francisco, Wm. T. Coleman & Co.; James Littlefield, Potter, Melbourne, Miller, Lord & Quereau; Universe, Dewar, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Shepherd Knapp, Martin, Liverpool, Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Reindeer, Lanfair, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Schooners Prowess, Thompson, Cardenas, Truxillo & Russell; Danville, Chester, Richmond, C. H. Pierson & Co.; A. Stewart, Abraham, Norfolk, M. Bedell; Susan Moore, Stout, Jacksonville, Simpson & Clapp; Gipsy, (Br.,) Waycott, St. Andrews, Jed Frye; F. H. Abbott, Smith, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Surprise, Case, Alexandria, Safford & Dodge; Leroy, Osborn, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Lacon, Bearse, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Sloop Gen. Kossuth, Hayden, Hartford, Hazard Powder Company.

Arrived......SUNDAY, Nov. 25.

Steamship Ariel, Wilson, Aspinwall Nov. 18, with mdse. and passengers to D. B. Allen. Nov. 18, 10 A. M., saw steamship Northern Light, hence for Aspinwall. Nov. 23, lat. 35 10, lon. 74, saw brig Ocean Belle, disabled, having lost mainsail, maintopmast, foretopgallantmast and yard, also foretopsail yard and sail; was making for Cape Henry; showed private signal, white and blue, diagonally from the upper and outer corner to the inner and lower one. Wanted no assistance. (Was probably the Ocean Belle, Wells, from Port-au-Prince for New-York.) Same day, 3 P. M., passed brig Jacob Dock, of Wilmington.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Huntsville, Post, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Savannah 5 ds., in ballast to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Delaware, Crooker, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Brig Water Witch, Jackson, St. Marc's St. Domingo, Nov. 7, with logwood, &c., to Robert Murray, Jr. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Favorita, Prince, Truxillo 16 ds., with hides, &c., to Joseph Fowke's Sons.

Brig Mazatlan, Reed, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Brig O'Brien, Plummer, Rondout, coal for Boston.

Schr. Petrel, (of Baltimore) Nelson, Kingston, Jam., Nov. 11, with coffee, pimento, &c., to master.

Schr. Coila, (Br., of Dumfries,) Crowder, Tavia, Spain, 46 ds., with raisins to Giro & Francia.

Schr. Fleetwood, Cathcart, Paia 29 ds., with rubber, &c. to James Bishop & Co.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, Elizabethport, with coal for Fairhaven.

Schr. Red Fagle, Brown, Savannah 5 ds., with cotton.

Schr. Mora, Kelly, Elizabethport, coal for Boston.

Schr. G. B. Smith, Lovell, Providence 2 ds.

WIND—Sunset, W.

Below.

Ship Ellen Stewart, (of Baltimore,) Coffin, Bremerhaven Oct. 22.

Bark John Clemens, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cann, Boston 6 ds., to finish loading for Glasgow.—Both anchored in the Lower Bay.

Ship Viking, Wilsor, San Francisco.

Bark Fannie.—Both by pilot boat Jane.

Sailed.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Bremen (Brem.,) for Southampton and Bremen; Augusta, for Savannah; Yorktown, for Norfolk, &c.; Monticello, for Washington, D. C.; Patapsco, for Portland; Potomac, for Baltimore.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 23—Arr. ships Kossuth, from Archangel; John Patten, from New-Orleans; barks Helen Campbell, from Greenock; St. Jago, from Havana; J. & R. Young, from Ardrossan; Frieske, from New-Orleans; Fathfinder, from Galveston; brigs Susan Duncan, Matanzas; Forest City, from Cienfuegos; Foster, from Gonaives; Canton, from Turks Island.

BOSTON, Nov. 24—Arr. barks Jeddo, from Matanzas; Theodore Curtis, from Havana; brig Lady Mulgrave, from Ardrossan; steamer Cambridge, fm. Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Chesapeake, Capt. Crowell, (previously reported ashore on Tybee) arrived this morning from Savannah. She is leaking badly, but can be kept afloat by the use of her own steam pumps. Capt. Crowell deserves great credit in saving his vessel, as she was ashore over 20 days.

The brig Richmond, anchored in the North River, was dragged afoul of on Saturday night, in the gale, by schr. Lamartine, carrying away jibboom, mainboom and gaff. The schr. had head gear badly damaged.

The ship Charles and Jane is still anchored at Hartt's Island.

The Br. bark Prima Donna, Oliver, for Glasgow, is at anchor at Quarantine, having a mutiny among her crew. A new crew will be shipped.

Foreign Ports.

At Kingston, Jam., Nov. 11, bark Director, (Br.,) waiting; brigs Caroline Porter, hence for Aspinwall, dismasted; Express, (Br., of Halifax,) dismasted, waiting orders; Josephus, from Baltimore for Minatitlan, soon; Howard Jordan, for New-York; schr. Central America, for Montego Bay, to load for New-York.

ASPINWALL—Nov. 8, arr. Br. steamer Derwent, Carthagena; Am. brig Ella, Baltimore; Am. schr. Elliot, New-York; U. S. steam sloop-of war Brooklyn, Bocas del Toro; Am. brig Nebraska, New-York; 8th, Am. bark Lenox, do.; 9th, Am. bark Zanthe, do.; 10th, Br. steamer Solerit, St. Thomas; Br. steamer Conway, do.; 10th, Am. steamship Ariel, New-York; Am. schr. Sarah B. James, do.; 11th Br. steamer Plantagenet, Santa Martha; 12th, Am. bark Indian Queen, New-York.

Sld. Nov. 7, Am. schr. King Fisher, Baltimore; Br. brig Charlotte Agnes, Kingston; 9th, Br. steamer Conway; 10th, Br. steamer Solerit, St. Thomas; Br. steamer Derwent, do.; 12th U. S. steam sloop-of-war Brooklyn, Bocas del Toro; Am. bark Mary J. Kimball, Cienfuegos; Am. bark Calvera, Havana.

CALLAO—Oct. 14, arr. Am. ships Hippogriffe, Montevideo; Messenger, Chinchas; Zephyr, do.; 16th, Mary Bangs, do.; Atalanta, 12 ds. from Boston; 17th, Witchcraft, 66 ds. from San Francisco; Sachem, Chinchas; Britannia, Melbourne; 19th, A. B. Thompson, Chinchas. Sld., Oct. 12, Am. ships Galatea, United States; 18th, Gladiator, do.; Eastern State, Chinchas; 19th, Mary Bangs, United States; Moses Wheeler, Chinchas; Messenger, United States; Witchcraft, Chinchas; Britannia, do.; 21st, A. B. Thompson, England.

In port, Oct. 29, Am. ships Wyoming, Kinco, Agnes Leeds, Susan Howland, Hippogriffe, Lucy D. Hale (condemed,) Atalanta, Julia Lawrence, Princess Royal.

VALPARAISO—Oct. 3, arr. Am. ship Monsoon, 110 ds. from New-York; France, Callao; Jacob Badger, 128 ds. from New-York; 15th, George Raynes, 115 ds. from Philadelphia; Austerville, Pizeta Sound.

Sld., Oct. 3, Am. ships Corlone, Callao; 10th, Washington Booth, Caldera; 13th, Charles D. Merwin, do.

IQUIQUE, Peru, Oct. 15—In port, American ship Mary Glover.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1860.

PROCLAMATION.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH custom and the Proclamation of the Governor of the State, it becomes my duty, as Mayor, to recommend to the people of this City the observance of THURSDAY, the 29th inst., as a day of "Thanksgiving and Prayer."

While in my judgment the country, either in its political, commercial or financial aspect, presents no features for which we should be thankful, we are yet called upon by every consideration of self-preservation to offer up to the Father of all mercies devout and fervent prayer for His interposition and protection from the impending evils which threaten our institutions and the National interests of the people.

Therefore, acknowledging our dependence on Almighty God and deeply sensible of our own unworthiness, let the day set apart as Thanksgiving be observed by the people of this City as one of humiliation and supplication—not omitting in our prayers the expression of the hope that those who have, in violation of the Federal compact, unpatriotically and unwisely inflicted these injuries upon us, may be the only sufferers by their own wickedness and folly.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and seal the day and year aforesaid.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*, of hepatic disease constituting *bilious headache*, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it, naither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther, and giv me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insiduous approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Billious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness, and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on and to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.